"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,710—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	22nd "
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5126	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5723	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7503	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7503	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
THERESIE	A. Milic	4,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Pellizo	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 26, 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. FAZILKA, 4,152 tons, on or about 1st September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1899. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 8th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI, Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 7th September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR MANILA.

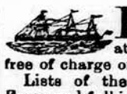
A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	14th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26 Aug., 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	1st Sept.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE-SALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th Aug., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
IMPORT GOODS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
The greatest Possible care is taken that all Goods are sent out PERFECTLY FRESH.
BACON, HAMS, AND CHEESE.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
BOTTLED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN SYRUP.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.
TREACHER & Co. quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.
Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.
Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.
Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
CLEARANCE SALE.
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
OF ALL KINDS.
KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ENAMELLED IRON WARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
A few articles of
ELECTRO-PLATE
STILL REMAINING
ALL AT SALE PRICES.
CASH ONLY.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES.
THE LUXURY of a DRYING BOTTLE during the MONSOON is appreciated by
EVERY SMOKER IN INDIA.

1 QUART SIZE	Rs. 2 each	4 QUART SIZE	Rs. 5 each
2 " "	" 3 "	7 " "	" 10 "

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!
ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—			Cash. Rs. a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings		Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do. "	9 0
Isabels	do. 50	do. "	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do. "	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do. "	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50	do. "	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100	do. "	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100	"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	"	6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100	"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do. 100	"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONDENSED MILK.
PEACOCK BRAND.
PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to
ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)
FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.
TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—
FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only from	5 0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4 0
Address two lines, any style	6 0

Estimates sent for three or more lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour do.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.	
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.	

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON,"
ARRIVED 31ST AUGUST, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed, before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

NOTICE OF THE CHANGE OF NAME.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business carried on by my deceased husband MUNCHERJEE PALLONJEE WRITER, under the name and style of MUNCHERJEE PALLONJEE & Co., and heretofore continued by me under that name will be from the date hereof carried on under the name and style of Messrs. RATTI FREERES.—Dated at Bombay, this 1st Day of September, 1899.

NOWAZBAI, widow and Executrix of MUNCHERJEE PALLONJEE WRITER, deceased.

DEVERNEY
AND
SALVER.

CAN YOU GUESS WHAT IT IS?

If so, see in the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
of 4th September if
YOUR GUESS IS NOT CORRECT.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillate" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis. guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specally adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs 30; Thin Under Vest, six for Rs. 14; white Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuff, six for Rs 24. Best and reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. A QUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

NEW GOODS, now opened at both our Establishments, all articles marked exceptionally low to ensure quick Sale.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, a COTTON MILL, for Rs. 4 to 8 lacs. Apply to CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 101, Meadows Street.

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WANTED, for First class Hotel in Calcutta, TWO EXPERIENCED BARMAIDS, must be European and respectable. State previous experience.

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FOR SALE.—CAMERAS and LENSES of sizes of English-make in perfect order. For particulars, Apply "K.," care of this Office.

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RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden st. ings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.: restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WATERS, } Managers.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accredited does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 1, 61 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Coughs, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation. Yours truly.
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of alabaster centre pieces and flower vases, terra-cotta, table ornaments, velve wall brackets, travelling tin pieces, fancy glass table ornaments, centre pieces, flower vases, scent, toilet frames, binoculars, opera glasses, mechanical toys, dolls, plated ware, such as cases of fruit knives, egg cups, salt cellars, napkin rings, rolled gold jewellery, etc.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND, WITH CHAWL STANDING THEREON, SITUATE ON THE MODY BAY, FORT TRUST ESTATE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises (by order of Messrs. Tulsidas Khimjee and Gocaldas Khimjee, the executors of the last will of Jamnabai, widow of Khimjee Vullabadass, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Padshah, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the instrument of mortgage, the dated 10th day of June, 1895, the following property, viz:—
All those two pieces of leasehold land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the island of Bombay, first containing by admeasurement 416 square yards and six-sixths of a square yard, and bounded on the north by Calicut Street, on the south by Cochin Street, on the east by land in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, and on the west by the property of the Municipality of Bombay and the other containing by admeasurement 25 square yards, and bounded on the north by Calicut Street, on the south by Cochin Street, on the east by the land leased to the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, and on the west by land hereinbefore described, and which said both pieces of land are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 880, together with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2567, and street No. 242, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Furniture Bazaar, Chukla Street, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Esmail Muljee, furniture merchant, closing business, consisting of chest of drawer, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, square piano, cabinets, chiffoliers, drawing-room sofas, chairs, open carved backwood sofas, wall brackets, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
The property of a lady, consisting of bentwood chairs, cane lounges, armchairs, dining table, sideboard, whatnots, meatsafes, couch, teapoys dressing and washhand tables, cots, handsome pictures, table ornaments, books, glassware, crockery, teakwood whatnot, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables to match.
The property of a gentleman,—
1 quarter plate Kodak camera, with parafin dark room lamp, Developing dishes, printing frames, dry plates, printing paper, chemicals, etc.
1 large medicine chest with lock and key fitted with 9-8oz and 27-6oz specially made cut glass bottles containing standard drugs.
1 large medicine chest with 45 bottles etc., of sizes containing standard drugs fitted with drawer, lock and key.
1 hand sewing machine by the Singer Manufacturing Co. in good order and condition.
1 semi-grand pianoforte.
1 model engine and boiler.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 gold hunting watch by John Jones.
1 square piano by Soundy and 1 semi-grandpiano by Broadwood.
A collection of books consisting of Gibbon's Roman Empire History of the Parsees, Waverley Novels, English Dictionary, Byron's Works, History of England, Cabinet Cyclopedia, Johnson's Lives of Poets, Chamber's English Literature, Benteley's Standard Novels, etc.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Punegar, Mody & Co.—
Tennis balls, racquet press and bag, cricket gloves, batting gloves, cricket net poles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A few gent's and ladies' pneumatic bicycles.
1 English double harness, with German silver mountings.
1 second-hand victoria with lamps.
1 double seated brougham.
1 strong refill office shigram.
1 handsome victoria, with strong horse and harness.
1 lady's pneumatic tyred bicycle as good as new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock Clock Tower, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery, and glassware, mahogany square piano by Herbert, Singer's hand sewing machine with cover, books, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of Captain W. H STRICKLAND.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Grant Road Railway Station, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate Mahogany square piano by Rose, Persian carpets, oil pictures, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of the late C. TUDBALL, Esq., District Traffic Superintendent.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKERIA MUSJID.

Under instructions from Bai Fatmabai, the daughter of Hajee Abba Hajee Rahimtoolla Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property:—
All that piece or parcel of farmhari land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of second Don Tadstreet, now known as Jackeria Musjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139 and odd-tenths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 121 and now under Ward B No. 2564, and street Nos. 443-45, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Mahomed Sallay Gankootkar, on or towards the west by the said Jackeria Musjid street, on or towards the north by the property of Joosub Jan Mahomed, and on or towards the south by the property of Mussa Joosub, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Fatmabai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, Attorneys for the vendor, at their office No. 17, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1899.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!
In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.
A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.
It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separ

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and or cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the Oil, to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

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. 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

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THE PRIME MINISTER,
Indore State, C.I.

Dated 18th August, 1899.

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NOTES,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water 9-34m., 9-16a. Low water, 2-30m., 3-55a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Kathiawar, 11-30 a.m.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.—On Sunday, at 3-30 p.m., at the Bene-Israel School, Mazagon Bridge, the Maratha-Aikya Itechu Subha will present congratulatory addresses to Rao Sahebs Rukare, Nakhva Murkar and Mr. Tukaram Javji J.P., on the honour done to them by Government. Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., has kindly consented to preside.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATION.—With reference to the examination of Mr. Bilimoria by the London Chamber of Commerce, referred to in our issue of Wednesday, we understand that Dr. MacDonald supervised in a personal and not in his official capacity. The Bombay University had nothing whatever to do with the examination.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play to-day the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Maitlandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m.—(Weather permitting.)

March	Soldiers in the Park	Mackiston
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Serpo
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Valse	Gouttes de rosee	Waldteufel
Reminiscences of Tosti		Tosti
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolai

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BASE INGRATITUDE.—Trimbak Anant, who resides in Jobas Oart, Girgaum, has reported to the police that on Sunday last one Mohanlal Muljiwisited him and slept in his room for the night. On the following morning Mohanlal suddenly disappeared, and on an inquiry complainant's asser ained that he had left Bombay for Lambdee. Complainant returned home, and on examining his box discovered that gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 528 had been stolen therefrom. The police inquiries show that Mohanlal is well-known to the complainant and owes him some money.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Tardeo Road, regarding the death of Ranshe Dosse, aged about 40 years. The deceased was a cultivator and resided at Gowalia Tank Road. On Wednesday Ranshe went to his field off the Tardeo Road and, while working there, he was bitten by a snake on the right leg, on which he sustained three punctured wounds. In the afternoon his daughter carried his food to the field, when she found her father lying down unconscious. Ranshe died shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of death from snake-bite.

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES AND SUICIDE.—On Wednesday morning, one Narayen Bhainoo, a Hindu, residing at Teli Gully, reported to the police that his father, Bhainoo Snewdayal, aged about fifty years, had left home and was nowhere to be found. The missing man was in a distressed state of mind in consequence of debt. Enquiries were made by the police, and the same evening his dead body was found floating in the Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, in the morning yesterday, regarding the death of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Joosab Oomer and Ibrahim Bhaya, Memons, with causing grievous hurt to one Jiwa Nathoo by striking him with sticks and breaking the bridge of his nose. The evidence showed that on Wednesday night, at about 9-30, the complainant was taking his foot in his room, when both the accused came in armed with sticks and commenced to beat him, the first accused striking him on the nose. The Magistrate characterised the assault as a brutal one and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

GROSS ABUSE OF CHARITY.—Narainda Shunker a shroff, who carries on business in a wooden hut at Coorla Street, Mandvi, reported to the police on Wednesday morning that, about a month ago, he took in a stranger, who gave his name as Lalloo, a Gauba by caste, and, out of pure charity, fed him. On Wednesday morning Narainda Shunker went out to have his bath, and, on his return shortly after, found that Lalloo had disappeared. This aroused complainant's suspicion, who, on examining his box, found it open, and currency notes and cash to the amount of Rs 181, and a metal watch with silver chain, abstracted therefrom. The police inquiries showed that complainant lost the key of his box about nine or ten days ago and was obliged to purchase another one.

THE NEW ACTING THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, recently appointed to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, is expected to take charge of his new duties in a day or two. Mr. Dracup at present holds the office of assistant to the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division. He is said to be an intelligent and industrious young gentleman who has risen to his present position by his own merits. He entered the service in 1875 when he was employed in the Revenue Commissioner's Office at Poona, in which he worked diligently for about eleven years; and subsequently in the same department at Khaira, Ahmedabad, Broach, and Thana. In April 1895 he was promoted to the post of Deputy Collector and City Magistrate in Surat. About the middle of the following year Mr. Dracup was appointed assistant to the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division, which office he still holds.

PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The report of the People's Free Reading Room and Library, which was established in 1891 by the liberality of Mr. Damodur Gordhundas, is of a highly satisfactory character. The Library now numbers 7,000 volumes, and during the last five years the number of books issued to readers in the Library Hall has increased from 2,529 in 1894 to 6,120 in 1898. Owing to the prevalence of plague during the last three years the issue of books to home-readers has been discontinued. The report expresses regret at the death of two of the earliest friends of the Institution, Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Bengalee, and reference is also made to the death of one of the trustees, Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana. With a view to the permanent prosperity of the Library, the donor last year set apart property of the value of Rs. 40,000, yielding an annual rental, at least for the next ten years, of Rs. 2,160. This income, under the provisions of the Trust, is entirely devoted to the maintenance of the Library. The daily average attendance of the public at the Library during the past year was 275 as compared with 123 in 1894, thus showing that the Institution is growing in popularity.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG WIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Jankee, aged seventeen years. The deceased was the wife of a labourer and resided with her husband, Jankee used to work with her husband in a field off D Lisle Road. About ten or twelve days ago, while carrying a chatty of water on her head to the field for her husband, she accidentally tripped and fell down in the field, sustaining slight wounds on her head and right eyebrow. Jankee returned home in the evening and informed her father of the accident, but could not say whether she received the injury by falling on the ground or by the chatty striking her. Some household remedies were applied to the wounds and the deceased was doing well until about six days ago, when symptoms of tetanus developed and she was unable to swallow any food. On the 27th August her husband removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where her condition grew worse and she died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts was returned by the jury.

A JAIL-BIRD COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, to-day, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed one Narayen Bhawa, a jail-bird, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on a charge of stealing a cotton bundee, containing five silver studs and a pair of silver sleeve-links of the aggregate value of Rs 8, the property of one Ramchundra Baloo.

From the evidence adduced by the police, it appears that complainant is a servant in a liquor shop at Knetwady Back Road. The accused used to frequent the shop. On Sunday morning Ramchandra placed his "bundee" with the silver buttons and sleeve-links on a nail in the shop, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon found it missing. Narayen, who had during the interval visited the place, was suspected of the theft, but complainant at the time took no steps against him and made his own inquiries. On the following morning complainant met the accused in Byculla and arrested him, but the latter managed to escape. Next day complainant again came upon the accused in Kamatipura and gave him into police custody. The accused then made a statement and took the police to the shop of a Marwari in 13th Lane, Kamatipura. The Marwari, on being questioned, produced the silver studs and silver sleeve-links, which had been pledged with him by the accused for one rupee only. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He also admitted ten previous convictions. The Magistrate committed him as above stated.

PAYING OFF HIS DEBT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Standford brought on remand and again charged Bhanoo Bhagoo before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with attempting to murder Mooloo Soorhana by stabbing him with a penknife. Both the parties are mocheas by profession and worked in a tannery belonging to Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy at Sion. On the evening of the 9th August they were returning home from the tannery, when an altercation took place between them regarding a few rupees which accused had borrowed from complainant about two months prior to that date and which he had not yet liquidated. But beyond the exchange of a few abusive words, nothing occurred then and the party proceeded to a liquor shop where they had some country liquor. After leaving the shop, complainant again demanded the money from the accused. The latter thereupon became excited, and, drawing out a pen-knife from his pocket, stabbed complainant on the neck, inflicting an incised wound thereon, and also on the left side of the chest. The accused was taken into custody by the police and the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment for about three weeks. Dr. Gillespie, house surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, in his evidence stated that the knife shown to him could have produced the injuries sustained by complainant. In his opinion the injuries could not have been self-inflicted and caused by an accident. They must have been deliberately inflicted. The accused said that he had nothing to say at present. The Magistrate then committed the man to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which begins to-day (Friday).

THE LATE DR. PETERSON.

A GENERAL meeting of the professors, fellows and students of the Elphinstone College was held, yesterday, in the students' common room to vote a letter of condolence to the family of the late Dr. Peterson, Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Principal MacMillan presided, and opened the proceedings by referring to the sad occurrence in sympathetic terms, and praised the students for the fitting reverence which they showed for the deceased on the day of the funeral. The principal eulogised the varied services of the late Dr. Peterson as a citizen, scholar and professor. He referred to the pre-eminent scholarship of Dr Peterson in Sanskrit, as well as in his own mother tongue, in both of which he has published works of rare and genuine merits and of lasting utility. His mastery over the English language made him a welcome contributor to many of the journals and leading papers of India as well as Europe. His peculiar affable kindness towards his pupils and winning courteous manners to his colleagues had endeared him to all who were connected with the College and this irreparable loss would, therefore, be felt for a long time to come. The principal then called upon Professor Dalvi, M.A., acting Professor of Sanskrit, to move the first resolution which ran as follows:—"That the professors, fellows, and students of the College hereby express their feelings of deep sorrow at the sad and sudden death of Dr. Peterson.

Professor D Ivi, a pupil of Dr. Peterson, dwelt at great length on the usefulness of the late Dr.'s busy life, and pointed out, in the cause of his remarks, his peculiar love for Milton as a poet. Professor Dalvi concluded by saying that the death was more to be regretted as it interrupted a career of usefulness which was about to be opened to the late Dr. Peterson by his nomination as Boden Professor at Oxford, which would have served to show the Doctor's powers and abilities at their best. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Durandhar, a fellow of the College, and passed unanimously.

The second resolution, consisting of a letter of condolence to be forwarded to the family of the late Dr. Peterson, was moved by Mr. Mulla, B.E., M.A., and seconded by Mr. Shah, B.A., B.A., was also carried unanimously.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presides at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all six cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates, in which seven prisoners are implicated, four of them being Hindus, two Christians, and one Mahomedan. They are indicted as follows:—two of murder; one of exposing a newly-born child; one of using as genuine a forged document; one of bigamy; and one of theft. One of the cases was committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, two by Mr. Hamilton, one by Mr. P. H. Dastur, and two by Mr. S. B. Spencer. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Mahomed Ilahibux committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, on the 1st of August, for the offence of theft in a building.

2. Farran Malbrook and Mary Alexander, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, on the 9th of August, for bigamy and abetment of that offence.

3. Ambaji Luxooman, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, on the 21st of July, for committing murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

4. Jeena, woman, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, on the 1st of August, for exposing a newly-born child with the intention of abandoning it, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

5. Lalji Hurji, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, on the 23rd of August, for using as genuine a forged document.

6. Gungaram Deoba, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, on the 25th of August, for murder.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

☞ THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parnaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	19
Total	38	15	97
Total plague deaths to date	47,486	41,564	
Same date last year	12	26	103

INOCULATION IN 2ND NAGPADA.

The 2nd Nagpada District is one of those localities to which His Excellency the Governor referred when thanking Major Bannerman at the Parel Laboratory. This district is mostly inhabited by Mahomedans, who have got religious objections to inoculation. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayem, J.P., the Chairman of the Volunteer Plague Committee, has, therefore, been trying the past few days to make inoculation popular there. He organised gatherings at Dayem Mansion, and explained to them the advantages of inoculation. He defined to them the process by which the serum was prepared, to show that there were no religious objections to this serum being introduced into the human body.

The inoculation was performed in the open verandah in front of the Dayem Mansion.

A practical move was made on Wednesday, when a large number of people assembled at the Dayem Mansion and evinced their desire to get themselves inoculated. Over 25 persons were inoculated on the spot during the short time that was at the disposal of the Committee. Dr. Mooji, the medical officer in charge 2nd Nagpada, inoculated the people assisted, by Drs. Chabb and Kapadia. In addition to the members of the volunteer committee there were present Capt. Pritchard, District Officer, Central Division; Lieut. Howarth, District Officer; E. Ward; Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-law; and Mr. Abdool Rahiman. Inoculation will be repeated next week.

THE NECESSITY OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with pleasure Dr. Balchandra Krishna's letter in your issue of this morning upon the necessity of inoculation for Bombay; and after three years' careful study of the subject, which have been so ably threshed out by scientific correspondents, I now fully endorse his remark as indicating the only means by which one may avoid an attack of plague. I am far from insensible that inoculation is really no part of the work of the laboratory staff; therefore allow me through the medium of your journal earnestly to suggest to the authorities concerned the advisability of appointing one or more duly qualified doctors for this purpose in the respective wards or districts. This, I beg to assure you, will be highly appreciated by the residents, with their families and others. For want of such an officer I regret I must needs go to the laboratory and get myself inoculated to-morrow, however much I may have wished otherwise on account of my health and necessity.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 31. B. S. V.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before a FULL BENCH OF FIVE JUDGES.)

(A POINT OF HINDU LAW.

GHANDI MAGANLAL MOTICHAND *vs.* BAI JADAB, A WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

THIS was a reference to a full bench made by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Setlur, with Mr. L. A. Shah, appeared for Ghandi Maganlal, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. J. Nanabhai, with Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, and Mr. Keshavlal Vithaldas, appeared for Bai Jadab, widow of Seth Manibhai Samalbhai, original defendant and respondent No. 1. The Full Bench was composed of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Ranade, and Mr. Justice Crowe.

The question which Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Crowe referred to the Full Bench, arising in this appeal; was "Does a paternal grandmother in Gujerat, inheriting moveable and immoveable property from her maiden grand-daughter, take an absolute interest in all or any of the property, so that on the grand-mother's death the property goes to her heir, and not to the person who is then the heir of the grand-daughter, and so that the grandmother can dispose of all or any part of the property by will?" Plaintiff was an executor under the will of one Bai Amrat; and as such he sought possession of the property, which on Amrat's death was taken possession of by Manibhai, the son of a nameless baby's father's half-brother. Manibhai died six months after Amrat; and Manibhai's widow, the first defendant, was now in possession of the property. The First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. Lalshanker Umiashunker, rejected the plaintiff's claim, holding that Bai Amrat had a restricted interest in the property, which, on her death, passed not to her own heir, but to the heir of the nameless grand-daughter from whom Amrat had inherited it. Amrat therefore could not dispose of any of the property by will. That was the decision which was attacked in appeal, the main question being, who was heir to the property on Amrat's death—Amrat's heir or the nameless child's heir? Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Crowe said they could not find any authority in this presidency giving a decisive answer to the above question. There were no doubt authorities which tended to show that the answer should be in favour of the child's, not the grandmother's heir, but they did not exactly cover the case now in point, and they did not, in their lordships' opinion, afford an entirely satisfactory solution of the question, which, being an important one, their lordships had determined to refer to a Full Bench. Their lordships briefly indicated the considerations which had led them to make the reference. After referring to a number of reported cases, their lordships said, with great respect, it may be doubted whether a long course of decisions has established such a distinction based upon the marriage of the female heir as was ascribed to Mr. Mayne in "Madhavram *vs.* Davetambekdal." Sir M. Westropp thought, it would seem to be the rule, but no text had ever been quoted as the basis of such a proposition. For those and other reasons, their lordships were of opinion that the question they had propounded was not beyond all doubt concluded by authority on this side of India. No decided case of a grandmother inheriting from a grandchild has been found; the only authority is a remark that it would seem that such a case would follow the rule applicable to a mother inheriting from her son. This latter rule is in Bombay founded in a single case (Narsappa's) and is based on the exception regarding the widow's estate in property inherited from her husband.

The Full Bench reserved their decision on the reference.

TRAVELS IN PERSIA.

Last evening Lieut.-Colonel Waters, I. M. S., gave a lecture on "Travels in Persia" before a largely attended meeting of European and Native ladies held at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Malabar Hill, under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association.

The lecturer at the outset gave a glowing picture of the soil and climate of Persia. In this respect he considered Ispahan stood without a rival, and said when Persia was connected with the European system of railways, flocks of visitors would crowd to Ispahan in search of health and vigour. Indeed Ispahan would then be one of the most renowned sanatoria for consumption, nor was Shiraz much inferior to Ispahan in that respect. The lecturer next described Bushire and the terrible famine which raged there for the two years ending in the spring of 1872 and the great mortality which followed upon dearth. He was inclined to think that owing to his youth and inexperience of that time he failed to diagnose the malady as plague, and that it must have been a visitation of plague. But owing to the rush which accompanied the fever on that occasion he held it at that time to be an outbreak of typhus. He then described the country as one marched upwards from Bushire to Shiraz passing the caravansary of Ahmadi, the town of Borasjoon, and then Dallaki, which stood close to the range of mountains which separated Persia on its southern aspect. He alluded to the naphtha springs which was close to Dallaki and which instead of being lost as it now was, might be a source of profit and employment to a number of people, who were at present a little else than vagabonds. The lecturer then described the four great passes which led from the low lying ground between the range of mountains and the sea, called the Garmshir, and the table-land which formed the bulk of the kingdom of Persia. The four passes were called Dallaki Pass, Kamaridge Pass, Kohi Dukhtar and Kohi Pirzan, the last two meaning the "Pass of the Daughter" and the "Pass of the Old Woman." Kazeroon occupied the celebrated plain of that name and had two passes at its southern aspect and other two at its northern. At Kazeroon they made the first acquaintance with the celebrated Bulbul (nightingale) and there also its attendant, the glow worm, was to be seen. Here, too, they found the beautiful Persian rose in great abundance and they proceeded northwards. It was the habit of the people to entertain their friends in the afternoon, on the borders of a tank, seated on heaps of rose petals. Sir John Malcolm described a grand entertainment which he received in Shiraz from the then Prince Governor, and in which this rose-seat formed an element. The Persians excelled all other people in their knowledge of horticulture. The marsh-melon of Ispahan had the pear-like delicacy of flavour nowhere to be found in India, and the water melon of Persia was a singularly attractive fruit. Its rich red contents resembled crushed strawberries half-frozen. The Persians were given to romance. A man of the province of Kermanshaw, on being complimented on the fruit of his district that he was offering for sale, said these things were mere rubbish and that his people always used their best fruit for home consumption. He then specified a field containing melons which became so ripe, and luscious that they were burst by a horse cantering two miles off from the place where they were grown. Dr. Waters wound up the lecture by the description of a review of the Persian army at Teheran at which His Majesty the Shah was the inspecting officer. He spoke of the wonderful equestrian powers of the Bakhtyari cavalry. In a space of about 500 yards and when the horse was at full tilt, the rider would turn direct to the rear and fire with marvellous accuracy. This was an actual exhibition of that Parthian shot which had passed into a proverb. Another Bakhtyari with his horse at full gallop would stand on his head in the saddle, take a somersault and resume his seat. Another would, whilst the horse was at his utmost speed pass under his neck and up on the other side and resume his seat on the back of the animal. Dr. Waters had finally some kindly words to say about the Persian people. Despite the mis-government under which they laboured and which was the author of the many qualities that could not be held in high esteem, they were an attractive and even a loveable people, and there could not be a better companion, in march than a Persian. (Applause).

After a customary vote of thanks to the lecturer the proceedings terminated.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abdul Razack, Dr	Forrest, E	Pandovanath Singha
Acklom, Miss	Foster, W	Ponagar, H S
Allen, P Roscoe	Fowhe, R W	R Ray Chaudhuri
Allix, Maurice	Fraser, J, Mrs	Ruchwaldy, Pani
Ardesar Khoosro Irani	Hurst, William P	S N Cooper
Bain, P H	Holloway, G C	Spiers, Elizabeth
Baker, H Bingham	Hopkinson, Elisworth S	Stroth, Edwards
Bean P H	James, H	Taylor, E Davis, Mrs
Black, Sid	Leddly, Boustead	Taylor, T E
Boyd, W H	Mancuvrier Picire	Vage, H
Boyle, Richard Mrs	McLaston, C	Vaughan, John
Bunting, Mr	Michell, H C	Verbeck, Charles
Captain, P	Mookerjee, H D	Vittorio, Caspa Sott
Chiappe, Eugenio	Mookerjee, J C	Vogt, C J H R
Clarke, H M	O'Brien, E	Walkins, W R
Comstn, H	O'Meara, Connell	White, W H
Conder, Dr	Philben, A Mrs	
Ford, E		

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

The great Ebor Handicap Plate of 1,000 sovs., by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and only 5 if declared by Tuesday, August 8; winner of any race value 100 sovs. after August 3, at one mile, 5lbs., of two races of 100 sovs each or one value 300 sovs, 10lbs., or of any race value 900 14lbs., extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. One mile and three-quarters.

Maj J D Edward's b g Cassock's Pride, by Cassock, dam by Brown Prince, 6 yrs, 8st 12lbs	Fagan 1
Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Greenan, by St Simon—	
Sunrise, 4 yrs, 8st 4lbs	Rickaby 2
Mr Arthur James's b g Sinopi, by Marcion—Simonetta, 3yrs, 6st 8lbs	Madden 3

(Winner trained by Marnes.)

Betting: 9 to 1 against Sinopi.

Won by a neck, eleven lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE NEW LOAN.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd August.

1. Read note by the chairman, dated 22nd August 1899, regarding the 35-lakh Loan of 1899, and the invitation of tenders for 24 lakhs thereof; saying that up to one p.m. (sun-fire) on that day, 112 tenders were received and opened in his presence, which were as follows:—

Number of Tenders.	Rate per cent.	Amount Tendered. Rs.
1	102	2,000
1	101	75,000
1	100 1-4	9,000
4	100	21,000
1	99 3-4	2,000
1	99 1-2	50,000
1	99 1-16	20,000
11	99	94,000
1	98 14-16	5,000
3	98 7-4	29,000
1	98 10-16	3,000
13	98 1-2	1,8-,000
2	98-6-16	15,000
1	98 5-16	1,000
5	98 1-4	42,000
4	98 2-16	21,000
2	98 1-16	7,000
14	98	2,13,000
3	97 3-4	78,000
1	97 10-16	10,000
12	97 1-2	1,90,000
1	97 6-16	20,000
5	97 1-4	97,000
1	97 2-16	20,000
9	97	98,000
99	Total at and over 97 Rs.	12,86,500
7	at and over 96 "	35,000
3	" " 95 "	14,500
1	at 94 "	2,500
1	at 93 6-16 "	7,000
1	at 90 "	2,000
13	Total below 97 Rs.	61,000
112	Grand total tendered for Rs.	13,47,000

and proposing that 97 be fixed as the minimum and that all the tenders below that rate should be declined; adding that the average of the accepted tenders would, in that case, be Rs. 98-3-11.

Resolution.—Tenders at 97 and over should be received and accepted in full, those below that rate being declined the deposits should be returned. With reference to para. 2 of trustees' Resolution No. 197, dated 11th July 1899, debentures to the aggregate nominal value of rupees eleven lakhs should be taken up as the average rate of the accepted tenders.

TRUCKS FOR THE WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th July 1899, bringing to notice that the Warehouse Department is not adequately equipped with trucks, which has led to very serious trouble with the native piece-goods merchants whose goods are stored there; that there are at present only 29 serviceable two-wheel barrows and 55 four-wheel trucks available for 12 warehouses, of which 5 have upper-floors and that, in a short time more, the extension of D Warehouse will add an additional double floor warehouse to the present number; and recommending that a grant for the supply of 55 two-wheel hand-barrows and 25 four-wheel trucks be sanctioned at once, and that meanwhile the engineer be instructed to commence the manufacture of the hand-barrows which are most urgently required. Read letter from the engineer, dated 4th August 1899, estimating the cost of making the barrows and trucks, as under:—38 two-wheeled hand-barrows at Rs. 38 1-2 each, Rs. 2,233; 25 four-wheeled trucks at Rs. 100 each, Rs. 2,500;—total Rs. 4,733; and saying that the estimate is for teak, but they can be made of babul for the same price if the timber can be procured at the rates quoted to him by the Traffic Manager. Read letter from the engineer, No. 1811—2, dated 7th August 1899, forwarding a price list received by him since furnishing the above estimates, wherein the price for the steel hand-barrow is quoted at Rs. 15 each, if a dozen or more are ordered and Rs. 34 for the four-wheeled truck; saying that the outside time of delivery would be four months or a month less if telegraphed for, the cost of the telegram amounting to about Rs. 15; and recommending that 2 hand-barrows and 12 four-wheeled trucks be ordered and tried against the timber ones made here; adding that the weight of the steel trucks are 43 lbs. and 175 lbs. against 175 lbs. and 660 lbs. for the timber ones—a very great saving in weight should the American trucks prove strong enough for the very rough usage at the warehouses. Read the proceedings of the Bunders and Docks Committees, expressing the opinion that the steel barrows and trucks possess decided advantages over those of wood; lightness, cheapness, best, until experience has proved to their efficiency and suitability for the class of work, only half the numbers of each recommended by the engineer should be ordered, and that in addition to these, 20 hand-barrows and 10 trucks be made of babul-wood in the workshops at once, the total expenditure being met from savings on other items as detailed in the Traffic Manager's memo above referred to.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks and Bunders Committees are approved and sanctioned.

DRAINAGE OF PORT TRUST WAREHOUSES.

Submitted note by the chairman, dated 22nd July 1899, directing that the engineer be asked to obtain, from the Municipal Drainage Engineer, an estimate of the cost of carrying out such drainage arrangements as are absolutely necessary in Port Trust buildings (Nos. 170, 177 and 178) at Colaba Point, referred to in the preamble of trustees' Resolution No. 133, dated 9th May 1899. Read letter from the engineer, No. 1859-90, dated 12th August 1899, forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs. 891, furnished by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, of the cost of work mentioned above, Submitted the estimate above referred to.

Resolution.—The estimate for drainage connections to the Port Trust buildings, Nos. 170, 177 and 178 at Colaba, amounting to Rs. 891, is sanctioned to the debit of the Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus.

DESPATCH OF UP-COU

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

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LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

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POONA SEASON, 1899,
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

THERE were 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted yesterday in London, of which Rs. 27,60,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 8,10,000 to Bombay, Rs. 4,30,000 to Madras. The rate obtained was 1s. 3 31-32d. at which 3 per cent of the tenders were accepted. It was announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols recovered 5-8 per cent, at 106 1-16. French Rentes advanced 1-2 per cent, to 109 3-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·24 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113 ; but 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities declined 1-4 per cent, to £65 3-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent Bar Silver was 1-4d. less in value, at 27 1-8d. per oz. ; and in New York 5-8 cent, at 4·86 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1·8 cent lower, at 4·86 1-8 dollars. Some £125,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39 1-2s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 38 1-4s, August-September shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, in a firm market.

Spot Mid-Americans declined 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, to 3 17-32d. per lb ; and American Arrivals 1-64 to 1-32d., extreme quotations being 3 7-16d. for August delivery, and 3 23-64d. for December-January. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady, The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats, and the Imports nil. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady,

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York, at 6 1-4 cents per lb. ; Futures declined 7 points each to 5·69 cents for August and 6·01 cents for December. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales.

The local Cotton market has been dull in tone to-day, with little or no business passing. Prices have fallen, forward quotations being Rs. 117 for "Good" Broach, March delivery ; Rs. 153 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January ; Rs. 174 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are 1 an. lower all round ; markets are steady to firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	707	bales.
Wheat	5,505	owts.
Linseed	2,634	,,
Rapeseed	3,850	,,
Poppyseed	590	,,
Castorseed	2,150	,,
Rice	1,961	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone. A line of Poppyseed has been done at 18 s. per ton to Dunkirk, September shipment. There is no enquiry for forward shipment.

EXCHANGE has to-day been steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank, Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' Sight Credits, rates remaining thereat throughout the day, with a moderate business passing, and closing unchanged therefrom :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs	1·70 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone at 98 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 98 7-16 for Account, and 93 1 2 for Threes

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 10 higher; Tapti Valley Railway are, Re. 1 1-4 lower. Mofussil Press Rs. 2 1-2, and Por Canning Rs. 37 1-2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	106 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The anchor Line steamer Dalmatia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this morning.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

1019-14-96—Bhaishunker and K—Sadanand Nathoojee vs Balkrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

342-15253-96—Little and Co—Abdool Latiff bin Mohomed vs The Bombay Persia S N Co—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1034-203-93—Roughton and B—The Fabrick Unite Ds Beach Colori vs Jugmohandas Vundravandas and another—Little and Co.

1023-67-149-97—Wadia and G—Sir Thakurdas Shree Wagjee K C I E vs John Anderson and other—Crawford B and Co.

1041-351-98—Bicknell M and M—Kisonchand Chottilal and others Ragoomal Budhsian and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

1040—In the matter of the Petition of Probate of the last will Testament of Hajee Mohomed Aba ilate of Bombay Cutchi Memon Deceased Framj and D—Bai Mariamal and another.

For Dismissal.

1026-286-97—Muljee and R—Gordhandas Khathaw and others vs Lucknishanker Pravanshanker—Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.)

Long Causes.

485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayaldass vs Narrondas Gallliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.

494-97—Pestonji R and K—Hari Raghoba Thackur and another vs Khimibai and others—Chitnis M and M.

For further direction and cost on Commrs. report.

339-81—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C E Farran Ag A G—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi.

613-98—Mathubai J and M—Gullapudi Chima Narshinham vs Purshotum Ithimjee and another—Little and Co.

503-98—Edgelow G and W—Bai Diwalibai vs Bai Shamoore and others—Ardashir H and D and Payne G and S.

396-98—Hiralal M and M—Brijrangdal Makhanlal and others vs Chunilal Premchand—Muljee and R.

264-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas vs Bavli alias Tulja Lakshmi—Chitnis M and M.

744-98—K B Mehta—Bai Goolbanoo and another vs Khodadad Aspandiar and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Testamentary Suits.

13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.

14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

673-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Ganshamdas vs Jugmohundas Vandrawandas—Little and Co.

394-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Parmanand vs Ruttonsi Waljee and others—Crawford B and Co. and Maganlal and R. and J C Lama, Nanu and H. and Craigie L and O.

Testamentary Suits.

9-99—Wadia and G—Jethabhai Damjee vs Chapsey Valljee—Mathubai and J.

For Consent Decree.

283-98—Bhaishanker and K Toolikabai vs Gool Mohomed Ibrahim and others, Ardeshir H. and D.

Long Causes.

452-99—Captain and V—Shapurjee Nowrojee Guzdar vs E Seymour Hole.

255-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caetano Camilio Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

Testamentary Suits.

15-99—Jehangir and T—Motibai widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Darcowalla—A F Turner.

6-99—Mathubhai and J—Hiralal Pitamberdas vs Gangadar Ramdas—K J Mantri.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

There will be shooting on the Rifle Range Colaba, on Saturday afternoon the 2nd September, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE—August 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Beresford A Johnstone, 1st M Pioneers, of a daughter.

MITTER—August 25, at Berhampore, Ganjam, the wife of Captain R K Mitter, I M S, of a daughter.

SILCOCK—August 24, at Nagpore, C P, the wife of Major A Silcock, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LESLIE—August 28, at No. 50, Park Street, Calcutta, of cerebral apoplexy, Sheppard John Leslie, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, aged 64 years.

MILLARD—August 23, at Ootacamund, Sophia, only surviving daughter of the late John Millard, of Cheapside, London, aged 74.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

THE strict silence imposed by the Colonial Office is over. We now know that the Colonial Secretary has declared that he regards the alternative proposals of the Transvaal Government as no reply. He not only declines to discuss the claim to suzerainty, but insists on the right to interfere when necessary in the internal affairs of the Republic. That in effect tears up the London Convention of 1884, which not only omitted all mention of suzerainty but expressly conceaded to the State entire freedom in its internal affairs. The only limitation of absolute independence under that instrument was the right to veto, within six months, any treaty entered into with a foreign State by the Transvaal. Not unnaturally but very unwisely, the Transvaal Government replies that it cannot regard Mr. Chamberlain's new demands as a reply to their proposals to confer the franchise on the Uitlanders. The astute President Kruger has fallen into the gin set for him before his eyes, and the Colonial Secretary can choose his own time to do what from the beginning he obviously intended to do—declare war, and wipe out the South African Republics. With a free hand and fifty thousand men at his disposal, Mr. Chamberlain can pay back with interest the humiliations he underwent in 1886, when the South African Committee inquired into the origin of the Jameson Raid and came upon the track of very inconvenient disclosures. Those disclosures were withheld lest the pledged word of an August Personage to the Kaiser, that no British Minister was cognizant of that lawless enterprise before its ignominious failure, was published to the world.

IT is of course the intention that the war in South Africa, which is now as certain as anything can be that has not actually occurred, will be a purely domestic incident, with which no outsider can interfere. Well, the Civil War in the United States was a purely domestic affair, and all the Powers issued notifications of neutrality when it began. But it so happened that the Alabama escaped from a British port and swept merchant vessels flying the Stars and Stripes from the seas in a few months—an incident that gave rise to complications and nearly eventuated in war between the United States and the United Kingdom. Nothing of that exact kind can now happen. But Foreign Powers exist ; they have their own aims, that do not always coincide with ours, and under certain circumstances they may become interested spectators of our domestic broils. It may be pure coincidence, but nevertheless it is remarkable that, when the anticipation of war in South Africa becomes general, there should be some new development of Russian activity in China and elsewhere. About a month ago, when the London Press was rejoicing that a vigorous and successful diplomacy was leaving the Transvaal no alternative but abject surrender to a display of military force, M. de Giers informed the Tsung-li-Yamen that any proposal of an alliance between China and Japan would be attended with most serious consequences. The London Press, with its usual foresight, had welcomed the ostentatious negotiations with a view to a *rapprochement* between Japan and the victim of her reckless ambition as a set-back for Russian policy. It was freely intimated that the Foreign Office had a hand in that welcome development, which was looked upon as favourable to the realisation of the notable project put forward by Mr. Yezburg for the "Egyptianisation" of the Yangtze Kiang Valley with its two hundred million of inhabitants. The intimation that Russia would consider herself entitled to intervene had for its immediate effect the repudiation of any idea of an alliance between China and Japan. That instructive incident took place scarcely a month since. Now that more troops are on their way to South Africa, and that it is an open secret that the invasion of the Transvaal is only a question of days, we learn that Russian Cossacks have demolished the fence surrounding land belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., of Hankow. Russia contested the validity of that firm's title to the land in question on the ground that it is included in the concession obtained by her from the Tsung-li-Yamen. The dispute was to be submitted to arbitration, which was agreed to in principle by Great Britain and Russia. Under the circumstances the destruction of the fence by a party of Cossacks seems to have been a deliberate provocation. It was apparently regarded in that light by the naval officer in command of a relatively strong force on the Yangtze Kiang. Blue-jackets were landed from H. M. S. Woodlark to protect Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's holding while the fence was being re-erected. It is obvious that this step, natural under the circumstances, may furnish a pretext for the re-inforcement of the Cossacks, Russia having now 28,000 men in garrison at Port Arthur, and over a hundred thousand men within reach. A complication similar to that prepared by General Komaroff at Penjdeh, when General Wolseley with a considerable force was ploughing the sands of the Soudan in 1885, may easily arise over this Hankow episode, either now or a little later on.

We published yesterday the interesting and highly suggestive letter in which Major-General Nixon called attention to the quite unusual massing of Turkish troops in Syria at the present time. According to the detailed accounts published in the Arabic papers that arrived in India a fortnight ago, there are 40,000 men at Jerusalem, 50,000 at Arash, immediately to the south of that city, and 25,000 at Damascus. It was reported that sites for forts were being selected. There is a large number of Turkish troops at Erzeroum. Our correspondent, who has had long and intimate acquaintance with the affairs of Asiatic Turkey, deems it strange that the English Press has taken no heed of the massing of troops in Syria. Formerly the Turkish Government kept few soldiers in that country, which was policed by the local militia. It is suggestive that Russia should within the last year have quietly doubled her force in Turkestan, raising it to the strength of two Army Corps, the infantry of which numbers 67,000 men, the artillery and cavalry being in proportionate strength. General Nixon suggests that the object may be to prevent Indian troops being moved to Egypt if complications should occur in Egypt or Europe. It is to be noted that the steps taken to send another Army Corps to Turkestan were begun immediately following the Fashoda incident. A Vienna paper, that is the recipient of semi-official communications from St. Petersburg, recently published a statement that it is quite a mistake to suppose that Russia had resolved to leave France in the lurch over the Fashoda affair :—"If it were not revealing one of the secrets of diplomacy", continued the communique, "it might be found that Russia had, by the movement of troops and by other means, exercised a moderating influence on that occasion, and assured her ally of her entire loyalty." It is permissible to suppose that the large, and otherwise inexplicable and purposeless, increase of the army in Turkestan within easy reach of the Afghan frontier was referred to in the Vienna organ of the Russian Foreign Office. We must not leave out of sight M. Delcasse's declaration, that he had received an assurance that, if things became serious, the extent and nature of Russian naval and military co-operation would have been for France to decide. As we know, M. Delcasse directed his energies to settle the Fashoda complication by diplomatic means, and he entirely succeeded. But, undoubtedly, his efforts were facilitated by a change of attitude of the Foreign Office, which up to a certain moment held that the unconditional withdrawal of Major Marchand's little force would alone meet the case. The Russian semi-official paragraphist more than hints that the change of tone was due to the preparations set on foot by Russia.

That however is a point on which no light is thrown either by the British blue or the French yellow book, and we need not now discuss it. Of more immediate interest is the suggestion of our experienced correspondent, that, in the near future, it may be found that France, Germany, and Russia are acting in concert, as they did in China to compel the withdrawal of Japan from the Liao-Tung Peninsula. In his view—and it is that of an officer of considerable experience in war and diplomacy—those Powers are watching, until we involve ourselves in a war with the Dutch Republics, before making any outward sign of their intentions. The Pretorian Government, being well-informed of the drift of things in Arabia, are, according to this estimate of the situation, profiting by the embarrassments that may thus at any moment be created for the Colonial Office. We may have here an explanation of the extraordinary asperity, and quite unusual vehemence with which Mr. Chamberlain declared, just before the prorogation of Parliament, that it was no longer a question of getting the franchise for the Uitlanders, but of asserting our "predominance" and maintaining our position in South Africa. Such language, strangely out of proportion to any danger to British ascendancy that might arise in a quarrel between twenty or thirty thousand Dutch farmers and a mighty Empire, ruling one-fifth of the globe, would be explicable if there were reason to believe that the Continental Powers are acting in concert, awaiting an opportunity to make themselves disagreeable in China and in Egypt. Have we here an explanation of M. Delcasse's sudden visit to St. Petersburg to discuss matters with Count Muravieff ? We must not forget that, while the Fashoda question was still being considered, not only Count Muravieff, but General Kuropatkine, the Russian Minister of War, went to Paris, and spent days in discussing the situation with the French Government. On the other hand, we must bear in mind that the Russian communications with the Far East will not be completed until 1904, and that in a measure the Czar is bound over to keep the peace until his arms are in a position of unquestionable predominance in that region. However, if the three Continental Powers were united, and Russia were able to utilise the reorganised and vastly-increased armies of the Sultan to threaten our position in Egypt, an adventurous policy would have little terrors for a Russian Bismarck. Meanwhile, all that we actually know is that preparations are complete in this country, and doubtless in England also, for the transport to South Africa of an army which the Boers, left to themselves, cannot withstand for two months. The Colonial Office has taken stringent measures to prevent any information on the subject from leaking out. Nevertheless such secrets do leak out in spite of the most rigorous precautions. At Simla the signal for the despatch of troops by train to Bombay, and hence by transports to Natal, is expected from hour to hour.

THE health of Bombay city for the week ending August 29th compares very favourably with the mortality returns for the same week last year. Deaths due to plague number 95, Kamathipura heading the districts with 13 deaths, and Mandvi next with 11. In the northern district of the Fort there were seven deaths, and with these exceptions the pestilence remained stationary. As compared with the corresponding period in 1898 the figures show a decrease of 62 deaths. There were two deaths from enteric fever and two from cholera, while the fatalities from diarrhœa increased by 33 per cent. Remittent fever claimed 69 victims, while no less than 191 persons died from pulmonary diseases. The total deaths numbered 708 as against 811. The reports concerning plague in the mofussil are more cheerful than has been the case for some weeks, and although the decreases are not large, yet the general tendency is indicative of an abatement in its progress. In Kaira district the decrease is slight, but it is worthy of mention that 87 persons were inoculated at Sandheli. There was a big drop in Broach, and in two villages in this district there were also 48 inoculations. In Surat city the number of cases decreased, but the infection spread over several fresh localities in the town. The disease in Thana district is chiefly confined to Bhiwindi taluka, but it is decreasing somewhat in violence, the figures being for the whole 86 cases and 61 deaths, as against 108 and 8. Jamner is the only infected area in the Khandesh district, and the figures rose from 9 and 5 to 27 cases and 12 deaths. In Nasik the pestilence shows no sign of diminishing, and the number of infected villages advanced from 17 to 19. Orders have been issued for the complete evacuation of the villages of Pachorawi and Behed. At Saharanpur, a village adjacent to Nasik city, there were 61 inoculations performed, and in the city itself the total mortality fell from 203 to 152, but how grievous is the affliction of the people may be judged from the fact that the average death-rate for the same period during the three years prior to plague was 36·3. The position at Ahmednagar is stationary, but it is worthy of mention that 675 persons were inoculated in Nagar city and 315 persons in the district. The plague rages with unabated vigour in Poona district : the returns for the city there were 1,484 cases and 1,071 deaths against 1,276 cases and 1,061 deaths for the previous week ; while in the district the deaths numbered 75, giving a decrease of 27. There were 104 inoculations in Poona city and 1,033 in the cantonment and regimental hospitals. There was no change in the Satara district, but in Belgaum there is a perceptible improvement, the figures being 694 and 557 against 727 cases and 588 deaths. Inoculation was performed on 2,817 persons in Belgaum city and 546 in the cantonment. The operations performed in Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag were 2,253, 1,536, and 368 respectively, and plague showed a slight tendency to increase. The figures from Bijapur indicate a considerable advance, the cases and deaths going up from 59 and 61 to 122 and 74. Favourable reports are to hand concerning Ratnagiri and Karachi, but in Hyderabad town the cases increased from four to 48 and deaths from one to 36. Active measures are being taken to combat the disease, and the infected portion of the city has been vacated. The population of Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country States are still suffering from fearful ravages, the cases and deaths numbering 600 and 444. It will be seen from the above that the prejudice which existed against inoculation is gradually breaking down, and the people generally are beginning to recognise that the operation affords an immunity from the disease. In Bombay, for the week ending August 16th, there were 190 inoculations.

THE Government of Bombay has issued a Resolution transferring all military officers on plague duty from the control of the Surgeon-General to that of the Plague Commissioner. The chief reason assigned for this change is that in Sind the system by which the Military Surgeons were under the sole orders of the Plague Commissioner worked well, and simplified the routine.

THE details of the Viceroy's tour are not yet absolutely settled ; but it is understood that a Durbar will probably be held at Lucknow on the way to Calcutta, while Delhi may expect to see their Excellencies for a couple of days in the end of October.

MR. C. V. VERNON, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Political Agent at Savanur.

THE services of Lieutenant H. Herrick, R.A.M.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE services of Lieutenant R. A. Cassels, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident at Aden, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE Volunteer Officers' Decoration has been conferred upon Major Frank Teffs and Captain Benjamin Henry Skelton of the 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

MR. W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Second Presidency Magistrate, vice Mr. W. R. Hamilton retired. Mr. P. H. Dastur, M.A., (Bombay) has been appointed Third Presidency Magistrate, vice Mr. Webb, and Mr. J. W. S. Dracaf has been appointed to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, vice Mr. Dastur.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Aug. 29th was 708, giving a death-rate of 48·52 per annum per thousand as against 49·23 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·62 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 73 died from fevers ; 95, plague ; 6, small-pox ; 5, measles ; 2, cholera ; 80, phthisis ; 48, diseases of the nervous system ; 111, affections of the respiratory organs ; 56, diarrhœa ; 32, dysentery ; 35, still-born ; 23, old age and debility ; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24 ; Brahmin, 20 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 330 ; Hindu outcaste, 98 ; Musalman, 160 ; Parsee, 28 ; Jew, 28 ; Native Christian, 3 ; Eurasian, 14 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 9 ; Buddhist, 1 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 259 as against 224 the corresponding period of last year, and 278 the average over the past five years.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Presidency Municipal Act will shortly be introduced into the local Council.

UNDER the recent notification regarding the reception of gold at Indian mints it is interesting to know that about £2,600,000 has been imported into India.

ON Mr. Meyer, Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department, proceeding on three months' privilege leave in October, Mr. H. F. McIntosh, Bengal Board of Revenue, officiates.

A scheme for the sanitary improvement of Quetta cantonment is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 will probably be sanctioned in this connection.

GENERAL Sir Power Palmer, Commanding in the Punjab, leaves Murree on the 6th of this month for Simla. He will visit Kasauli, Subathu and Solon on his way up, and reach Simla on the 10th September.

THE shipments of tea from all ports delivered at Melbourne during last month were 7,781,847lbs., as against 7,155,817lbs. at the same time last year. The shipments from Calcutta showed an immense increase, being 756,042lbs. compared with 214,249lbs. in 1898. Ceylon imports showed a considerable falling off.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Madras Mail" :—"I observe that Mr. Stranack, the Manager of the Quetta Brewery, is stated to be the brother of Mr. Stranack of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, Madras. This is not so ; he is the nephew of the latter gentleman and the son of Mr. F. D. Stranack, of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, Bombay."

IT is reported that Sir Alexander Swettenham, Resident General for the Malay Protectorate, is to return to Ceylon as Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, in succession to Sir Edward Noel Walker, K. C. M. G. Sir Alexander will thus merely return to what has been his chief field of official duty ever since he went to Ceylon as a writer in the Civil Service in 1868.

THE death at Singapore is announced of Lieutenant Sidney Rowlett Fletcher, of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment. The cause of death was malarial fever, which Mr. Fletcher had contracted during a recent shooting trip to Muar. Physically a fine handsome soldier, his manner was frank and engaging ; and it is not surprising, says a contemporary, that his sterling qualities made him most popular both with his fellow-officers and with all ranks of the regiment.

AN unfortunate accident occurred on the 8th August to the raft which works across the Hunza River close to its junction with the Gilgit River to connect Gilgit with the village of Dewal and the Bagrot Valley. A party of three men and a woman and child were on board the raft in addition to the raftsman. The raft struck on a rock in mid stream and was overturned, and all the passengers were drowned ; the raftsman alone escaping by means of one of the skins after being carried some four miles down the Gilgit River.

TELEGRAMS from Manila through Hongkong state that considerable fighting has recently taken place in the neighbourhood of Manila. The natives were resisting stoutly ; and at one point succeeded in isolating an American regiment, inflicting heavy loss. Over twenty Americans were killed, including an officer and a newspaper correspondent. Aguinaldo, it is said, invited newspaper correspondents to accompany him, but the Americans refused them permission to cross the American lines.

THE total value of goods carried on the seven navigable canals in the Madras Presidency last year was Rs. 530 lakhs, or Rs. 57 lakhs in excess of that of the previous year. The Godavery Canals showed the largest increase (Rs. 107·42 lakhs), the Kistna Canals coming next with an increase of Rs. 29 lakhs. The value of goods carried on the Buckingham Canal decreased by no less than Rs. 81 lakhs, and that of those carried on the Dumagadem Canal by about Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs. The collections increased by about half a lakh of rupees, the total tonnage by 198,366 tons and the number of passengers by 141,869.

IN a circular letter under date the 24th August, the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department direct that for the purpose of calculating Exchange Compensation Allowance for entry in the Budget Estimates for 1900-1901, 1s. 4d. the rupee may be provisionally adopted as the market rate of exchange. As regards the calculation of Exchange Compensation Allowance for entry in the Revised Estimates for 1899-1900, the actual rates fixed for each quarter should be used as far as they are known. The rates fixed for all four quarters will be known before the estimates are submitted to the Finance and Commerce Department in January 1900. If, however, any revised estimates have to be prepared before the rates for all the four quarters have been fixed, 1s. 4d. the rupee may be provisionally adopted for those quarters for which the rates may not be known.

IN a despatch of June 1873 the Secretary of State ruled that a Medical Officer may, as an exception to the general rule, receive purses and other such testimonials from communities, but may not receive an address unless the Government under which he serves has previously permitted its presentation. These orders are embodied in Rule 5 of the rules republished with the resolution of May 1898. The rule mentions pecuniary recognition only, and the point has been raised whether this should also be made to cover cases in which either the donors or the Medical Officer himself prefer that the presentation take some other form than a gift of money. The Governor-General is of opinion that the exception is meant to apply to such cases, and directs that rule 5 be altered as follows :—Medical Officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary or other gifts in recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of the Local Government or Administration must be obtained by the Medical Officer before receiving any public complimentary address.

A KULU correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" to insist upon the danger that the Valley may be totally cut off during the ensuing winter in consequence of the damage done by the recent floods, which there is very little prospect of seeing restored before the close of the working season. "No description I could give you," he says, "would convey an idea of the wholesale destruction of the telegraph, road, bridges, hamlets, and flourishing fields and gardens between Kataula and Bajaura, a distance of 18 miles by the 'new' road that was, for it no longer exists, and 15 miles by the old road which has followed suit. A very serious question now stares us in the face—how are our communications to be kept open ? The Babloo Pass and the Jalsori Pass will be blocked in December, and unless immediate steps be taken to open out a new road across the Dulchi Pass, Kulu will be shut off from the outer world entirely. The question can only be tackled by the Government of the Punjab deputing at once an engineer of experience to determine the trace which the new road is to follow. Also there is the question, once the trace is settled, of who is to make the road—the Raja of Mandi or the British Government. In the present impoverished state of the Mandi exchequer it is too much to expect that the Raja, after only just finishing the road that has been wrecked, should start upon the construction of another. As the mails are carried across the Dulchi Pass and the whole of the Central Asian trade from this part of India travels by this route, it is more than a local question : and it would be only fair if the Government of India, in consideration of this, were to meet the Raja half-way in paying the cost of a new trace." Clearly after the recent example it is useless to restore the road or telegraph on the old line to be washed away by the next flood. A new alignment must be found for both, and our correspondent seems to have made out a good case for the sympathetic attention of the Government of India.

HERE is a little story that has not, "M. A. P." thinks previously appeared in print, which shows how Irving first had the opportunity, for which he had sighed in vain for years, of playing Hamlet to a London audience. Irving had already achieved a considerable position in melodrama ; but, like all actors who aspire to the topmost rung of the theatrical ladder, the Shakespearean drama was the goal of his efforts. Bateman was at that time—nearly thirty years ago—the lessee of the Lyceum, and the late Mr. Thomas Purnell—"Q," the "Athenæum" critic—was upon terms of intimacy both with him and with his leading actor, whose great abilities he had long before estimated with singular acumen. One night, after the play, he buttonholed Bateman, and asked : "Do you know the next piece you are going to put on at the Lyceum ?" "No," replied Bateman. "I will tell you," responded the other—"Hamlet, Prince of "Denmark." "Indeed," said Bateman questioningly, and who, pray, will take the part of the Prince ?" "Henry Irving," replied Purnell, and the manager, having considered, thought there was something in the idea. And there was ; since the first presentation of his wonderfully scholarly performance of "Hamlet," Henry Irving has never since looked back. Purnell was one of the last of the old Bohemians, and was a singularly picturesque personality, wielding a brilliant and caustic pen that was a veritable terror to theatrical evil-doers or mediocrities, "scoring," in the words of a still living writer, "that which milder critics deigned to praise." He had some of the intuition, and many of the erratic impulses that are often associated with genius. Here is an illustrative anecdote in which Irving again figures : Purnell had one night risen from his seat in the stalls, in a frenzy of excitement at what he imagined was a misreading of Shakespeare's text, and passionately denounced the actor's rendering. Neither spoke nor corresponded for years after this incident. Then Purnell, whose "compunctious visitings of conscience" told him he was in the wrong, wrote his old friend one line : "Let bygones be bygones." Irving was just the man to appreciate such an *amende*, and with rare tact and delicacy he replied in one word : "Amen." Needless to say the old friendship was resumed.

AT a meeting of the University Court of St. Andrews, on Saturday, July 29, Dr. Sutherland, assistant professor of pathology, Glasgow, was appointed to the Chair of Pathology in St. Andrews University, vice Professor Muir, recently appointed to Glasgow.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEADLOCK IN THE TRANSVAAL NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REFUSES TO CONSIDER ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

Reuter's special correspondent at Pretoria telegraphs that Mr. Chamberlain has replied to the alternative proposals of the Transvaal Government, declaring that he regards them as no reply, and declines to discuss the question of Suzerainty, or abandon Great Britain's rights to interference under existing conventions, if ever the same becomes necessary, in the internal affairs of the country.

Mr. Chamberlain further suggests a second conference to be held at Capetown to arrange an arbitration court to settle outstanding and future differences.

THE TRANSVAAL REFUSES TO REGARD THAT AS A REPLY.

The Transvaal Government on their part decline to regard this as a reply.

ARREST OF TRANSVAAL POLICE IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

AUG. 30.

Two Transvaal policemen, on arriving at Lourenco Marquez yesterday morning, were at once arrested by the Portuguese.

RUSSIA IN THE KOREA.

The "Times" correspondent at Shanghai states that intelligence from the Korea shows that Russian asceadency there has been supplanted by the Japanese, who are encouraging reforms and vigilantly counteracting every move of Russia.

ANOTHER MAHDIST RISING.

AUG. 30.

News has been received at Cairo of an attempted Mahdist insurrection at Shukaba on the White Nile led by the Khalifa Mohamed Sherif and the two sons of the late Mahdi.

The Egyptian troops stormed the village where the insurgents were entrenched and killed all three leaders.

The Egyptian loss was only one officer killed and two men wounded.

CRICKET NEWS.

In the match between Sussex and Hampshire the latter team was beaten by an innings and sixteen runs.

Somersetshire has beaten Gloucestershire by five wickets.

The match between the Australians and Lancashire ended in a draw.

The following matches also resulted in a draw :—Kent vs. Surrey, Leicestershire vs. Middlesex, and Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire.

Prince Ranjitsinhji has completed his 3,000 runs this season.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 31.

The P. and Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 25th instant, left here at 2 a.m. to-day.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

NO ORDERS YET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

Up to noon to-day there have been no instructions from home in regard to the despatch of a contingent of troops from India to the Transvaal, matters therefore remaining as before.

The expected Currency proclamation has not yet arrived, and the Currency Bill accordingly is unlikely to be introduced at to-morrow's meeting.

BOMBAY COMMAND REGIMENTS OUT OF IT.

PLAGUE RESPONSIBLE THEREFOR.

POONA, AUG. 31.

It is stated here that none of the troops serving in the Bombay Command will go to South Africa in the event of hostilities. European Regiments serving in the Bengal Command will be chosen, and in the case of Native Regiments, which may be wanted, those from Northern India will be taken for garrison purposes.

It is understood that the plague is in great measure responsible for this very one-sided mode of selection. The regiments to be sent have already been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

Bombay will, in all likelihood, be called upon to furnish the transport train.

LORD CURZON'S FRONTIER POLICY.

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

It is stated that, when Lord Curzon's new frontier policy is in full working, a saving of 14 1-2 lakhs of rupees, annually, will accrue to the finances of the Government of India.

CROP PROSPECTS.

AN EARLY WINTER.

A CHANCE FOR KATHIAWAR.

Cold weather conditions seem to be setting in long before their time throughout Upper India, and it begins to look as if the rains were over. The only hopeful feature is the fresh south-westerly wind which has commenced blowing across Kathiawar, bringing with it light showers, humidity, and cloud. This may possibly mean rain in that region, for which the greatest anxiety is now felt.

P. W. D. SERVICE NOTES.

Mr. W. D. Barrow, from Burma, becomes Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. R. T. Keene takes charge of the current duties of Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, vice Mr. Thomson, on short leave.

Mr. W. P. Housden officiates as Superintending Engineer, North-Western Provinces, vice Mr. Heinig, on privilege leave.

Colonel Gardiner is reported to contemplate resignation of Government service altogether, as soon as he is relieved by Sir Arthur Trevor.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE following provisional programme for the forthcoming Viceroy's tour is published here :—Leave Simla, 23rd October ; arrive Delhi, 24th ; leave Delhi 27th ; arrive Jeypore, 28th ; leave Jeypore, 31st ; arrive Oodeypore, 1st November ; visit to Chittore 4th ; arrive Ajmere, 5th ; leave Ajmere, 6th ; arrive Abu, 8th ; leave Abu, 10th ; arrive Jodhpore, 11th ; leave Jodhpore, 13th ; Bikanser, 16th ; arrive Nusserabad, 17th ; visit Deoli ; arrive Bundi, 18th ; Kotah 21st ; leave Kotah, 22nd ; arrive Baran, 23rd ; visit Bhilsa ; arrive Bhopal, 24th ; leave Bhopal, 26th ; arrive Dholpore, 30th ; visit Muttra and Bindraban, 1st December ; arrive Bhurtpore, 3rd ; arrive Agra, 5th ; leave Agra, 10th ; arrive Cawnpore, 11th ; arrive Lucknow, 12th ; leave Lucknow, 14th ; arrive Benares 15th ; arrive Calcutta, 18th December.

The party accompanying the Viceroy will comprise Lady Curzon, Colonel Sandbach, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Latimer, Colonel Fenn, and Captains Baker-Carr, Wigram, Marker, and Adams.

It is stated that, in the event of the prospects of famine in Central India not improving, the tour will be confined to Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major Gosset, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the Nerbudda District, proceeds to Malta as second in command of the first Derbyshires.

Captain Budworth, Acting Adjutant, R. A., Bangalore, proceeds home immediately to become Adjutant of the Honourable Artillery Company, London.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

It is notified that in future cloaks, great-coats and capes of British officers serving with Native Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, will be khaki-coloured, the change to be introduced as renewals are required.

RANGOON OUTRAGE.

SHOCKING EVIDENCE BY PRIVATE SULLIVAN.

RANGOON, AUG. 31.

Police evidence was called to-day. In cross-examination Inspector Hewitt was asked if the Adjutant gave him Sullivan's statement ten or twelve days after the occurrence. He denied this. The Adjutant came and talked over the case between ten and fourteen days after the occurrence. The Adjutant never communicated to him that Sullivan had seen some men at the place.—Re-examined—Said that the Adjutant told him they had evidence which showed Horricks innocent. Swore positive'y that the Adjutant did not give him a written statement, nor show him one. The Adjutant mentioned no names during the conversation.

A native police constable said that he assisted in picking up the woman. Her pocket was not torn in pieces as asserted by another constable.

Private John Sullivan examined—He saw the woman singing and dancing on the 2nd of April near "C." Company barracks, and making indecent gestures. She then went away. The woman crossed the ditch and went on to the public road. Coomber, one of the accused, left his dinner and followed her. Four or five minutes afterwards Johnson, Thorpe, Martin, Goff, Boulter, and witness followed. They met Coomber returning. Johnson asked where the woman was and Coomber pointed towards the nullah. Johnson then went to the woman. Later on Corporal Rodgers, Martin and Thorpe shifted the woman into the nullah. Then Thorpe, Martin, Rodgers and Goff, in this order, went with the woman. Witness did not touch the woman. At this time about forty to fifty other men assembled. Private Atkins had an old rusty pioneer sword. Some of the soldiers present threw stones at the Burmese. Witness did not know who threw the stones ; he left when Horricks was arrested. Witness made a statement to the Adjutant ten days after the occurrence ; that statement was not true. He made the untrue statement because he had been threatened and assaulted. At identification parade Atkins, Clark, and witness were identified as having been present at the nullah. Witness then got afraid, and, when Colour-Sergeant Macdonald questioned him, he toldhim what he knew. Then he was knocked about by the men.

Sullivan, in cross-examination, said that certain false statements that he had made to the Adjutant were made at the instigation of Corporal Nurse and others. A lengthy cross-examination was directed as to the past life of Sullivan, the allegation being that he had been in the pay of the Metropolitan detectives in the Borough before he joined the regiment. He denied this.

Corp. Nurse, recalled, admitted that Sullivan accompanied him and Horricks to the police station, but denied that Sullivan told him that Horricks was guilty and that he (Nurse) dissuaded him from giving evidence.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

CASES IN THE STATION HOSPITAL, WANOWRI.

POONA, AUG. 31.

There were 171 cases and 156 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 178 : in Sukerwar 25 cases, 20 deaths ; in Raviwar 12 cases, 11 deaths ; in Sadasev 19 cases, 20 deaths ; in Kasba 22 cases, 25 deaths ; in Sanwar 15 cases, 18 deaths ; in Bhemburda 8 cases, 6 deaths ; in the Cantonment 25 cases, 12 deaths ; in Old Modikhana 5 and in New Modikhana 6 cases ; in the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, 3 cases ; in the suburban area 8 cases, 8 deaths ; while 3 cases occurred in the General Plague Hospital for servants ; in the district 105 cases, 82 deaths ; 10 cases in Charkoli ; 11 in Khandwa ; 8 in Ghorpadi ; 7 in Haraksar ; 5 in Kadus ; 4 in Wanowri.

MAJOR WELMAN AND LIEUT. MACLEOD DOING WELL.

Major Harvey Welman is progressing favourably : temperature was 100° to-day.

Lieutenant Macleod, 1st Lancers, is now recovering. The other European patients are all doing well.

CRICKET.

POONA *VS.* KATHIAWAR.

The cricket match between Poona and Kathiawar was finished yesterday. At the ending the game was a very exciting one. Poona eventually won by 24 runs. In the first innings Poona made 162 and Kathiawar 129. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

SECOND INNINGS.

Lieut Bowen, c Kincaid, b Bapasola	6
Lieut Deas, b Hemo	1
Mr Brogan, c Shivshanker, b Oghad	9
Major Beresford, c Sampson, b Bapasola	13
Mr Duncan, c Sampson, b Bapasola	2
Mr Marksam, c Templer, b Oghad	1
Mr Bain, b Oghad	1
Mr Young, c Templer, b Shivshanker	12
Capt Usborne, b Hemo	24
Mr Mathew, c Bapasola, b Shivshanker	6
Mr Gledstaves, not out	6
Extras	10
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bapasola	15	22	4	2
Hemo	12·2	31	4	2
Oghad	12	21	5	4
Shivsnaoker	10	24	0	2

KATHIWAR.

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr Kincaid, b Deas	5
Mr Modak, b Bowen	16
Mr Milward, b Deas	5
Mr Hemo, b Deas	3
Mr Bapasola, c Brogan, b Bowen	13
Mr Nagkhavad, b Deas	10
Mr Oghad, c Usborne, b Deas	0
Mr Templer, b Bowen	11
Mr Shivlal, b Bowen	45
Mr Sampson, not out	1
Mr Shivshanker, st Young, b Bowen	0
Extras	9
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Lieut Deas	19	51	7	5
Lieut Bowen	20·4	54	5	5
Mr Mathew	2	4	1	0

A AHMEDABAD correspondent writes that news of disturbances in the Dholka and Modassa talukas was received at that city yesterday. Two men were killed at Dholka and several wounded. The Bhils are giving trouble.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET MATCHES.

KENT *vs.* AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

THE visit of the Australians to Canterbury yesterday proved of enormous attraction, the crowd on the St. Lawrence Ground being estimated to be the largest that has ever assembled there during the Cricket Week. The Australians won the toss, and up to a certain point did very well, but their innings was finished for 227. Kent afterwards scored 29 without losing any wicket. Though slightly overcast, the weather was again fine when play was resumed on Friday and there was every promise of another good attendance. Burnup and Stewart continued their innings against the bowling of M'Leod and Jones. Burnup was caught at slip at 53, and Hearne came in. Stewart completed his 50 out of 85 in seventy minutes, but he was caught at slip at 112 for a brilliant 71, which contained twelve 4s. Stewart's dismissal was followed by an extraordinary breakdown against the bowling of M'Leod and Howell, and seven men were out for 135 before Du Boulay and Huish made a stand. Score :—

AUSTRALIANS.—FIRST INNINGS.

J. Worrall, c Burnup, b Hearne	36
M. A. Noble, c Huish, b Bradley	49
V. Trumper, c Huish, b Du Boulay	50
S. E. Gregory, b Mason	3
J. Darling, c Hearne, b Bradley	16
F. A. Iredale, c Hearne, b Burnup	37
J. J. Kelly, c Bradley, b Burnup	25
F. Laver, c Huish, b Bradley	1
C. E. M'Leod, c Mason, b Burnup	0
E. Jones, c Huish, b Bradley	1
W. P. Howell, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	227

KENT.—FIRST INNINGS.

H. C. Stewart, c Howell, b M'Leod	71
C. J. Burnup, c Howell, b M'Leod	25
Hearne, c Kelly, b Jones	20
S. H. Day, b Jones	4
W. H. Pattrus, c Howell, b M'Leod	7
J. R. Mason, c Howell, b M'Leod	0
A. H. Du Boulay, c Noble, b M'Leod	33
G. J. Weigall, c Howell, b M'Leod	0
Hui h, c Worrall, b Jones	11
Humphreys, b Noble	13
W. M. Bradley, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	124

ESSEX vs. LANCASHIRE.

When stumps were drawn at Leyton on Thursday evening Lancashire held an advantage in their match with Essex, as after the home team had been dismissed for 212 the Northern county made 109 for three wickets. Fane and Lucas batted well for Essex, and Tyldesley played a good innings of 55 not out in admirable style. Tyldesley and Eccles continued batting this (Friday) morning in fine weather, and before a fair company. Eccles completed 50 after batting eighty minutes. Tyldesley was caught at cover point for a splendid 84 at 172, the wicket having realised 126. He was batting two hours, and hit ten 4's. The innings closed for 248. Eccles played finely for his 76, hitting nine 4's during a stay of an hour and three-quarters. Young took five wickets for 116 runs and Mead three for 46. Fane and Carpenter went in for Essex, and when Mold had sent down an over for 2 runs the players adjourned for lunch. Score :—

ESSEX.			
FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
F L Fane, b Mold	55	c Smith, b Mold	3
C rpenter, c Tyldesley, b Ward	22	not out	15
P Perrin, b Mold	0	c and b Mold	31
C M. Gahey, c Tyldesley, b Mold	6	not out	1
A P Lucas, not out	55		
Ayres, c and b Ward	1		
H G Owen, b Mold	0		
Russell, c Hartley, b Mold	15		
Young, c Sharp, b Cuttell	28		
F G Bull, b Mold	4		
Mead, b Mold	6		
Extras	21	Extras	1
Total	212	Total	51

LANCASHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

A C M'Laren, c Ayres, b Mead	11
Ward, b Young	0
Tyldesley, c Mead, b Bull	84
A H Hornby, b Mead	6
A Eccles, b Young	76
C R Hartley, b Young	2
Cuttell, b Bull	5
Sharp, bw, b Young	10
Smith, c Ayres, b Young	1
Mold, not out	7
Webb, c and b Mead	10
Extras	10
Total	243

GLOUCESTERSHIRE *vs.* MIDDLESEX.

At Clifton on Thursday the Middlesex Eleven kept Gloucestershire in the field the whole of the day, and scored 379 for nine wickets, Warner making 89 runs and Francis Ford 156. Twenty-five minutes play (Friday) sufficed to bring the inning to a close. In that time Roche and Hearne carried the total to 406 before the last named was stumped. He was the sixth victim claimed by Townsend, who did the best piece of bowling he has done this season, and his six wickets cost 101 runs. The innings lasted five hours and twenty minutes. Gloucestershire began batting with Rice and Wrathall, who had to face the bowling of Rawlin and Trott. After the early dismissal of Wrathall, Rice and Townsend played with the utmost care. Hearne was tried in place of Trott at 33, but the only effect of that was to make the game quieter than ever. Rice spent an hour over 2 runs. Just before the interval Townsend was out to a catch low down at third man. Score :—

MIDDLESEX.—FIRST INNINGS.

P F Warner, b Roberts	89
J Douglas, b Jessop	10
L J Mooo, c Paish, b Townsend	15
R N Douglas, b Roberts	5
Rawlin, c Board, b Roberts	6
F G J Ford, b Townsend	156
Trott, b Townsend	61
C M Wells, c Brown, b Townsend	21
E H Bray, c Bird, b Townsend	0
Roche, not out	21
Hearne, st Board, b Townsend	12
Extras	17
Total	405

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Wrathall, c Wells, b Rawlin	9
R W Rice, c Rawlin, b Trott	19
C L Townsend, c Wells, b Trott	36
G L Jessop, c J Douglas, b Trott	21
W Troup, c Rawlin, b Trott	2
F N Bird, not out	13
W S Brown, not out	4
Extras	3
Total	107

YORKSHIRE *vs.* SURREY.

The Yorkshire batsmen obtained a complete mastery over the Surrey bowling on Thursday, treating it with the utmost freedom and giving the home side an experience they have not had for a long time. F. S. Jackson was the only batsman who failed to make a big score, and at the close of the day the Yorkshire total read 478 for four wickets. The not outs were Wainwright (with 161 to his credit) and Hirst (with 84), and there was another large attendance (Friday) morning when the pair continued their innings. Lockwood and Richardson opened the attack, but runs came freely from the start, and the pair soon had the 500 up. The batsmen continued to play the bowling with the greatest freedom, and Hirst reached the century after being at the wicket two hours and ten minutes. When he had made 188 Wainwright was missed at the wicket off Brockwell. Profiting by this mistake he scored faster than ever, and reached the second hundred amid loud cheers. Changes of bowling were tried but all came alike to the batsmen, and Hirst completed his 150. The long partnership, which had put on no fewer than 341 runs, was at length broken up, Wainwright being caught by Hayward off Lockwood for a magnificent innings of 228, which was only marred by two chances. The outgoing batsman had played a splendid game, and is to be congratulated on his highest score in first-class cricket. He was batting five hours and a half, and his contribution contained thirty-four 4's. Smith came in next, but Hirst did not long survive his late partner, he being bowled by Richardson for a beautiful innings of 186, which were made without the semblance of a chance. He was batting three hours and forty minutes, and among his hits were thirty-one 4's. When the interval was reached the total had been taken to 667 for seven wickets.

The game was resumed at 2-50, the bowling being shared by Lockwood and Richardson. The innings eventually closed for the enormous total of 704, the highest score ever made against Surrey.

YORKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

F S Jackson, c Richardson, b Brockwell	18
Tunnicliffe, c Hayes, b Richardson	59
Denton, c Pretty, b Brockwell	47
F Mitchell, b Jephson	27
Wainwright, c Hayward, b Lockwood	223
Hirst, b Richardson	186
E Smith, c Jephson, b Lockwood	8
Lord Hawke, b Richardson	13
Haigh, not out	24
Rhodes, b Richardson	6
Hunter, b Richardson	0
Extras	35
Total	704

Surrey, 7 for no wicket.

HAMPSHIRE *vs.* LEICESTERSHIRE.

Major Poore was responsible for another three figure innings at Leicester on Thursday and it was largely through his efforts that the visitors ran up a total of 331. In the half-hour that remained for play the home county lost two wickets for 32 runs. They were, therefore, in the position next morning when the game was resumed of wanting 179 runs to save the follow-on, with eight wickets in hand. Whiteside, the overnight not out, was accompanied to the wickets by Knight. The last-named soon commenced to score, and runs came freely. Whiteside just reached his 50 before being got rid of, but Knight was not dismissed until he had compiled 73, the interval being taken with the total standing at 174 for the loss of four wickets. When the game was continued Marriot accompanied Wood to the wicket, and the second hundred was hoisted without further loss.

HAMPSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Captain Bradford, b Geeson	21
Barton c Joyce, b Geeson	21
Major Poore, b Wood	157
Captain Wynyard, c Geeson, b Pougher	46
Webb, b Agar	21
C Hea-tline, c Wood, b Agar	5
E C Lee, c Joyce, b Wood	0
D A Steele, c Whiteside, b G eeson	33
Baldwin, b Geeson	11
C E C Kendle, c Wood, b Geeson	10
Sutherland, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	331

LEICESTERSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

R Joyce, b Heseltine	0
G H S Fowke, b Wynyard	16
Whiteside, c Bradford, b Heseltine	50
Knight, b Wynyard	73
C J B Wood, not out	24
H H Marriott, not out	17
Extras	20
Total for four wickets	200

Leicestershire, 215 for six wickets.

WORCESTERSHIRE vs. WARWICKSHIRE.

At Worcester on Thursday the home country received a visit from Warwickshire, who, going in first, scored 208 by slow and uninteresting cricket. The first pair of Worcestershire batsmen, however, did better, for in the three-quarters of an hour left for play they hit up 63 run, so that this Friday morning when the game was continued the home county were only 145 behind, with all their wickets intact. Bromley-Martin, 21, and W. L. Foster, 36, resumed their innings, but the first-named was got rid of without adding to his score, while Arnold, who came next, only subscribed 8, two wickets being down for 76. W. L Foster reached his 50 before being got rid of, but half the side were out with 130 on the board. When the interval was reached the score stood at 179 for the loss of seven wickets.

WARWICKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

H W Bainbridge, c Straw, b Wilson	13
Devey, c Straw, b Burrows	27
Diver c H Foster, b Burrows	7
Quaife (W G), c Straw, b Burrows	53
T S Pasawick, c Straw, b Arnold	27
Liley, c Straw, b Arnold	12
Santall, c Wilson, b Burrows	13
A C S Glover, run out	7
Forester, b Wilson	9
Whitehead, b Wilson	14
Field, not out	10
Extras	11
Total	208

WORCESTERSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

W L Foster, c Liley, b Field	50
G Bromley-Martin, c Forrester, b Santall	21
Arnold, c Liley, b Field	8
R E Foster, c Whitehead, b Santall	13
H K Foster, c sub, b Field	18
Wheldon, c Liley, b Santall	21
W w Lowe, c Liley, b Field	0
E Martin, run out	31
Straw, not out	6
Burrows, c	2
Wilson, not out	0
Extras	19
Total (for nine wickets)	188

Worcestershire all out 202.

SOMERSETSHIRE vs. SUSSEX.

This match was commenced at Taunton on Thursday. Lunch score :—

SOMERSETSHIRE.

V T Hill, b Tate	22
C A Bernard, c Ranjitsinhji, b Brann	85
Robson, c Killick, b Brann	28
F Phillips, c Ranjitsinhji, b Killick	163
S M J Woods, c Latham, b Ranjitsinhji	19
J Daniell, c Newham, b Killick	5
J B Challen, c Fry, b Killick	2
Capt W C Medley, c and b Ranjitsinhji	93
Gill, run out	15
Tyler, c Fry, b Tate	5
Rev A P Wickham, not out	0
Extras	27
Total	554

SUSSEX.

C B Fry, not out	47
G Brann, not out	27
Extras	5
Total	79

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. MARINE BATT.

In this match, yesterday afternoon, on the ground of the Parsees, who went in first. Forty-two were registered before D. G. Tata was caught out, the second wicket fell for the addition of a single, but thereafter Dubash and Kharas made a fine stand. In spite of the batsmen, both of whom gave capital exhibition of free and graceful hitting all round the wicket. Finally Dubash was run out, with the total at 226, his individual score being 103. Included in this contribution were one six, one five, six fours, eight threes and fourteen twos, the rest being singles. The partnership of Dubash and Kharas had also soon runs. Bottlewalla joined Kharas, and was then closed completed his century, and the innings with the total at 243 for three wickets.

The Marines made almost as good a start, as their opponents, the first wicket putting on 31, Gever, however, very smartly stumped. The second wicket, however, went at 56, Sher Khan being out l-b-w to Patell. The bowling, however, was weak and was frequently changed. Sanjana, going on brought about Ibrahim's dismissal by a brilliant single-handed catch by Patell the third wicket thus going for 63. Very shortly afterwards Captain Creagh was run out and simultaneously time arrived, the match ending in a draw. The following were the scores :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

D G Tata, c Gevoo, b Sher Khan	18
D F Dubash, run out	109
E N Davur, b Shaik Ibrahim	0
K K Khanwa, not out	100
F C Bottlewalla, not out	3
N H Chinoy	Did not bat.
M M Wadia	
P D Kanga	
M H Sanjana	
K M Mistri	
J M Patell	
Extras	13
Total	243

Innings Closed.

MARINE BATTALION.

Shaik Sher Khan, b-w Patell	28
Pte Gevoo, st Kharas, b Davur	9
Pte Shaik Ibrahim, c Patell, b Sanjana	10
Capt Creagh, run out	10
Hav Pandoo, not out	1
Lieut Waller	Did not bat.
Pte Sonmehter	
Pte Kaloo	
Pte Shaik Kasim	
Pte Changia	
Pte Sonoo	
Extras	12
Total for four wickets	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shaik Ibrahim	17	5	48	1
Govind	18	0	58	0
Sher Khan	16	1	54	1
Pandoo	3	1	7	0
Sonoo	10	0	34	0
Capt Creagh	3	0	19	0
Lieut Waller	1	0	6	0

MARINE BATTALION.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
N H Chinoy	4	3	6	0
K M Mistri	7	2	16	0
E M Davur	5	0	6	1
D G Tata	4	0	8	0
M Sanjana	1	0	2	1
J M Patel	8	1	20	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* KATHIAWAR.

THE following members will represent the Bombay Gymkhana in the match vs. the Kathiawar XI., today and to-morrow, beginning at 11-30 a.m. :—Captains Kendall, Anderson, Tomkins, Boileau, Walling, and Rogers ; Messrs. Muirhead, Nigel-Jones, Trueman, Pogson, and Macpherson.

A HALIFAX (N.S.) paper records how, on a recent fine Sunday, hundreds of townspeople and tourists turned out to see the imposing spectacle of the Leinster Regiment going to church, headed by their band. To their amazement the spectators found that behind the band there were only five of the rank and file. This absurdity is, of course, due to the fact that the Leinster Regiment is chiefly composed of Roman Catholics, who are only allowed fifes and drums to accompany them to church, while the band is reserved for those who profess the Established faith. It would be interesting to know how many of the band themselves are Roman Catholics. Surely, says "Truth," in an Irish and Roman Catholic regiment the musical honours might be divided on some more rational principle than this.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

YESTERDAY morning a foursomes' handicap took place on the maidan, when there was a large entry. The play was against bogey, which score was fixed at 43, the details being as follows : 4, 4, 6, 6, 4, 6, 3, 4, 6. These figures are very liberal, as it would not be a difficult task for a good amateur to get the course in 40. A bogey of 86 for eighteen holes is obviously too much, and this will be apparent when one thinks of the recognized links in the United Kingdom, where the bogey is above 82. In more instances par would be under than over that total, and this in spite of a longer course abounding in ideal golfing difficulties, which are unknown and absent in Bombay. An easy bogey creates a handicap which is not a reflex of the true ability of the players, and this can easily be ascertained by golfers when playing in England during periods of leave.

The course was in good order, and the greens played true. Most of the competitors did better over the first half of the course, but ended disastrously. The first prize and sweepstakes were tied for by four couples, all of whom finished two down, and they will play off on a later date.

Messrs Rice and Meikle	receive 2	2 down
Messrs Kiddle and Young	do. 2	2 do.
Capt Hollan t and Mr Thompson	do. 4	2 do.
Messrs Scott and Maclachan	do. 5	2 do.
Messrs Steven and Boggs	scratch	3 do.
Dr McDonald and Mr Peachey	do.	3 do.
Messrs Francis and Shaw	receive 5	3 do.
Capt Condon and Mr Spalding	do. 2	4 do.
Messrs Nicholson and Nixon	do. 2	4 do.
Messrs Reid and Don	do. 1	4 do.
Messrs Rogers and Dalton	do. 3	4 do.
Messrs Philips and Steven	do. 3	4 do.
Messrs Hunter and Scrymgeour	do. 3	6 do.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. THE RANGERS.

In this match on the Oval last evening the Gymkhana piled up a heavy score against the Rangers, who were completely outplayed. The result was :—Gymkhana 2 goals, 3 tries ; Rangers nil.

ASSOCIATION.

ROYAL SCOTS V.S. 18TH WESTERN DIVISION, R.A.

An interesting game between these teams was played on the Cooperage last evening. The play was of a fast and even character, and the teams crossed over with no score. In the second half, however, one of the Artillery in a scrimmage in front of his own goal put the ball through and scored for the Scots, who thus won by a goal to nil.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall, on Wednesday. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors—To the Library :—From Berlin—W. S. Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin Band XXVI-1899 Nos. 5 and and 6.—From Berlin W.S.—Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin Band XXXIV—1899 No. 2. From Paris—Bulletins de la Societe D'Anthropologie de Paris. Tome Neuvieme (IVe Serie) 1898 Fascicule 5. From Paris—Revue des Traditions Popularires, Tome XIV. 14e Annee—N. 6—Juin 1899. From London—The Hill Tribes of the Central Indian Hills by Wm. Crooke, Esqr. B. A. From Sydney—Science of Man and Australasian Anthropological Journal No. 5, Vol 2, New Series.

Before proceeding with the regular business, the meeting passed the following resolution recording their sense of loss caused by the death of Professor Peterson, one of the former Presidents of the Society.—"The Members of this Society are deeply conscious of the loss they have sustained by the death of their former President, Professor Peterson, and offer their kindliest sympathies to his widow and family."

The Acting Hon. Secretary then read a paper on "Some of the most popular beliefs and superstitions of the Hindus of Northern India," by Mr. Ram Gharib Chowbe. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

AN ASTROLOGER'S FEES.

DECEIT AND IMPOSITION.

IN the sub-court, Madura, before Mr. T. Varada Rao, a judgment has just been delivered in what the learned Judge calls "a novel suit" :—"The plaintiff (Dharma Raja Josiar) calls himself an astrologer and a palmist, and is said to be well versed in examining horoscopes and in the Karma Kanda, which describes purificatory ceremonies. Defendants (R. M. A. R. Arunachellam Chetty and Somasundram Chetty) who are wealthy Nattukottai Chetties, invited him to their village. Plaintiff and his brother accordingly went there about the beginning of April, 1896, January, 1897, and August 1897, giving up their earnings in other places. The plaint recites, 'the plaintiff at the defendants' request examined the horoscopes of the defendants and the members of their family and of their friends with immense trouble and labour and gave in writing the results, of 'Thinapalan'—daily events—and also examined the palms of their females and gave them the result besides performing "Japam" and purificatory ceremonies. For these service the defendants promised about the 7th or 8th April, 1896, to pay Rs. 2,000, and the defendants wrote two letters, dated 27th January, 1897 and 26th August, 1897, in support of the same. Interest is also claimed at 12 per cent. per annum. The plaintiff prays for the recovery of Rs. 2,000, with interest from the defendants who have failed to comply with the repeated demands made by the plaintiff. Defendants allege that the claim is false ; that it is not cognisable by the Civil Courts ; that the allegations in paras. 2 of the plaint are false and that the letters of 17th January, 1897, and 26th August, 1897, were written by 1st defendant ; that the agreement in para. 3 is false and is not valid in law, and that the plaintiff is not entitled to any interest.

The following issues were framed : (i) whether the plaintiff's claim is cognisable by Civil Courts ? (ii) Whether the allegations in para. 2 of the plaint are true ? (iii) Whether the agreement by the 1st defendant is true, and, if true, set up in para. 3 of the plaint is valid in law ? (iv) Whether the letters dated 27th January, 1897, and 26th August, 1897, were written by 1st defendant ? (v) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to interest, and, if so, whether interest claimed is excessive ?

Taking the 2nd issue first, the contention of the defendants is two-fold. The first is that the agreement between the parties involves an impossible undertaking, and is, therefore, void. Illustration (a) to Section 56, Contract Act, is instanced in point. It is that the prediction of future events by examining the horoscopes and palms of persons is an impossible undertaking. It is also pointed out that the belief of the parties regarding the possibility or otherwise of many people in this country who think it possible to foretell events by the aid of astrology or to discover treasure by the aid of magic, yet in law such an agreement is held to be void.

It is next contended that the pretention or profession to tell fortunes is one calculated to deceive and practice imposition on the public. Denman, J., held that a person who published advertisements in the various newspapers offering to cast nativities, answer astrological questions and give yearly advice was rightly convicted under the criminal law. His Lordship observes :—"It is absurd to suggest that this man could have believed his ability to predict the fortunes of another by knowing the hour and place of his birth and the aspect of the stars at such a time. We do not live in times when any sane man believes in such a power." (Law Reports, 18 Q B., p. 478.) For the plaintiff it is contended that the suit is maintainable because it involves a claim for remuneration for services tendered. Such services entailed physical as well as mental labour. The undertaking to foretell events was not fraudulent or impossible, in the conception of the parties to the agreement. It is not also opposed to public policy. But whatever may be the belief of the parties, it is difficult for a sane man presiding over a Court of Justice to declare that an undertaking to foretell fortunes or to cast nativities is not one intended to deceive or impose. The object of such an agreement being fraudulent, it is unlawful, and an agreement, the object of which is unlawful is void. For three reasons, the suit fails and must be and is h

in his own house and watching if other members of the family get infected, in the case of the clerk under him named Gunjiker in the Raviwar Peith, and also in the case of one of the chief volunteers named Mahamed Usaf in the Bhowani Peith, both of whom when sick were not removed to the hospital. They died in a few days; but none of their family members got the infection. Their houses were disinfected, but the inhabitants thereof were not removed to the segregation camp. An urgent request was made by several intelligent people to the plague authority in the volunteers' meeting to grant similar concessions to a few more persons as an experiment but as the request was not granted the experience so gained was only limited. It is submitted that as the plague is now at its worst there is a good opportunity of extending that experiment, and it would be better if the chief plague authority, as a further experiment, stop the removal of the patient to the hospital. From the small experiment made by the chief plague authority the infection does not appear to spread in the family necessarily by keeping the patient in the house; and such has also been the experience in the many families. It is found that the doctors attending on the patients in the hospital, or the ward boys thereof, though living in an infected atmosphere, are hardly affected thereby. This shows that it is not only not beneficial to forcibly remove a plague patient to the hospital for saving the lives of others, but on the contrary it is dangerous. It is these harsh remedies that create a panic and lead people to conceal or remove to other places the plague cases, thereby causing the plague to spread if the diseases be really as infectious as it is supposed to be. For these reasons the petitioners humbly pray that the removal of the sick to the hospital should not be forcibly carried out but left to the option of people.

5. The plague is not necessarily suppressed by segregating the healthy, and disinfecting their houses with medicated water. Hundreds of cases may be pointed out where men have caught plague a fortnight or a month after returning from the segregation camp. Similarly there are many cases of men being affected by plague in houses disinfected several times. Under these circumstances where is the use of spending thousands of rupees on these measures to the unnecessary annoyance and inconvenience of the people. There is again the danger of men getting ill on account of exposure to cold in the segregation camp, and the arrangements for boarding are also very defective. There are again instances of some getting sick and dying in the segregation camps. Great inconvenience is also felt in vacating the house and storing all the things and furniture therein outside before it is made over to the disinfecting party.

6. The corpse-examination is similarly profitless and disconsolate. If there are no buboes or granular swellings, then there is hardly any means of ascertaining the exact cause of death; and doctors are likely to commit mistakes. If a case is held to be a plague-case by mistake, then the family of the deceased has unnecessarily to undergo all the trouble and annoyance of segregation and evacution. The corpse has again to be kept in the house, some times for ten or twelve hours, awaiting examination by doctors, thus causing further grief to women and fright to the children in the house. The only advantage from the corpse-examination is to ascertain if death has been caused by plague, but this object is not attained as after death there are hardly any means of ascertaining the cause of death. Where is then the necessity of a corpse-examination which goes against the religious feeling of the people?

7. Thus all the existing measures are both profitless and annoying. The petitioners do not think that plague requires a specially different treatment from cholera. The belief that but for these remedies there would not be enough persons to carry their dead and that the disease would spread and devastate distant lands is, in the opinion of the petitioners, an unnecessarily alarming view. If however Government consider the belief to be well founded then restrictions may be placed on the movements of persons from one place to another. God is angry with the petitioners; and from the last three years' experience they have come to believe that their destined danger of death will not be averted by any thing that Government may be pleased to do.

8. It has been found from ancient and recent experience that evacuation is the best remedy for averting the danger of plague. But owing to want of convenient residential quarters out of the town and owing to the fact that it is difficult to get means of livelihood outside, the poor are not in a position to avail themselves of this remedy. Instead of spending large sums on the present plague measures, if Government be pleased to build sufficient number of huts outside the town so as to afford good shelter from sun, wind and rain to the poor, the latter may be saved from plague. But such an arrangements has not been adopted anywhere. In some places there are huts built outside the town for segregation purposes; but they are neither convenient nor are they provided with facilities of living, such as good water supply, market, police protection &c., while the stringency of segregation rules makes them still more inconvenient. Therefore such huts are not as useful to the poor as they should be. As the Poona city is now deserted by all rich people, merchant and manufacturers on account of plague, and business has been practically stopped. The weavers and labourers in metal-works, petty shopkeepers and other day-labourers find it therefore very difficult to earn one meal for their families every day. These persons are living on insufficient meals at present and have sometimes also to starve. The demand for labour has considerably diminished; while the competition of the labourers though same as before has become keener, thus reducing the rate of wages. The withholding of the rain has caused a rise in the prices; thus making it difficult to purchase one meal a day with the reduced wages. Thus the poor people are beset with difficulties on all sides. The plague has become an annual visitant by God's anger; the Government will not allow the people to live in their own houses; and owing to poverty they are unable to go out. Under these circumstances the only humble prayer of the petitioners to your Excellency is that Government should relieve their distress after a due consideration of the above mentioned facts. They will very gladly go out of the town if Government be willing to provide for them convenient huts outside and means to earn their livelihood, and would pray God to bless Government for its kindness. But if Government be not prepared to spend so much money then it is requested that Government will be kindly pleased to stop the present stringent and inconvenient plague measures, and leave it to the local Municipality to take such steps as are usually taken in the cholera epidemics. The petitioners have been harassed by calamities for the last three years and their last prayer to Government is that it should not increase the load of their sorrow by adding to the calamities sent by God the inconvenience of measures found to be ineffective after three years experience. The petitioners owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Government, for its unremit ingefforts to save their lives. But where the Almighty wishes otherwise, what can Government alone do? The petitioners therefore hope that the Government would be graciously pleased to accede to their request; and for this act of kindness your Excellency's petitioners will ever pray,

More than 4,500 signatures follow.

Poona, 28th August, 1899.

MEADOWS-STREET LIQUOR LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the policy of our benign Government re Excise is to diminish drunkenness and not to raise any revenue therefrom, I most humbly and respectfully invite, through the medium of your journal, the attention of the Customs Commissioner, Dr. Pollen, and also that of our energetic Police Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy, to the very large number of wholesale and retail liquor shops in Meadows Street, and request that the licenses of at least two or three of these shops be cancelled altogether.—Yours, &c.

TEMPERANCE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th August, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,10,433	3,35,367	6,239	5,02,039
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	4,06,950
Increase				Rs. 95,119

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th August, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	Inches 29·805
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	72·8
Relative humidity of Air	·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind*	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 242
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	4·91
year	32·09
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 31st Aug.	0·32

*From midnight to midnight

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HOW TO BANISH FAMINE FROM INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If good is to come out of evil, then the famine now looming so near over more than half the Indian Continent may fulfil the hope that H. E. Lord Curzon may successfully undertake the banishment of famine from India before quitting his high office.

I would, therefore, solicit your indulgence to formulate a plan for banishing famines from India, which may possibly appear startling to your readers. But if the act of the British Government in mitigating the effects of a famine, when it breaks out, be necessary and praiseworthy, it is much more indispensable to stop famines altogether.

The right aim of Political Economy seems to be that each man should, as far as possible, retrieve his own misfortune, that the load of the misfortunes of millions should not, all of a sudden, be cast upon the state, the combined economical aim being that the millions should be prepared to avert the disasters of a famine when it does occur. When these objects are successfully achieved, they will be tantamount to the banishment of famines from India.

It is now a barbarous and scandalous thing that no sooner do the periodical rains fail than millions of ryots, who pay their assessments and debts and eke out their livelihood from the limited produce of the annual monsoons, are at once on the brink of starvation and death. The Government have suddenly to set in motion a huge machinery of relief; crores are badly spent; works are hastily improvised and executed; the lives of millions are demoralised; numberless acres are deserted and turned into waste; cattle die by hundreds of thousands; millions of valuable trees are destroyed to obtain fodder, which can but afford the cattle a slow death. Though many of the famished survive, they return to their "khety" in depressed spirits, while greedy landlords would squeeze them still, and the government of the country expends crores for unsatisfactory results. The same story is repeated on a recurrence of famines which, hitherto, have been regarded as common occurrences.

Let it only be arranged that every ryot is in a position to stand the calamities of a famine; and famines could be banished from India in 10 or 12 years. No act of Lord Curzon would be more blessed than this, should he only lay the basis of a well-matured measure to achieve that most desirable result.

To what is the coming or the past famine due? The usual rains not falling, the staple food of the millions and the fodder of all the cattle, which are indispensable to agriculturists, cease to grow; and both men and beasts starve and die. The position of the Government becomes anxious and every functionary, put out of his normal work of reform and consolidation, is cast into the devil's whirlwind of drudgery and distraction. Is this the picture of a humane and perfect Government, which the Queen's Government have every right to be?

I now beg leave to point out the chief measures of renovation which would cause unspeakable relief to the Government, allow the millions to stand on their feet, and save their credit, fields and cattle.

Millions of fields being without wells let these be sunk at the expense of the Government, which may be duly recovered. Where irrigation canals could reach the well-less fields, let such canals also be dug by the Government. A decade hence the millions might say—"The good Lord Saheb ordered that not a field should be without water, which, thank God, is being done." The ryot, for instance, need not wait more than a fortnight for the usual rains, but proceed forthwith to parcel out his fields thus—one portion for "bajry," another for "dangur," a third one for "sundheria," to feed both himself and his cattle. He would be as well prepared for his dry crops as for his wet ones—his land having a permanent supply of water, no more dependent on the fitful monsoons only.

What is the state of things at present? With the first withholding of the rains the ryot at once loses his common "rotla." He fells the trees promiscuously and fills the city close by with cheap jungle-wood. Now should he not, on his own account, have some corn and fodder, which he could at once take from the village authority and prevent a break-down? And how could he do this? By the simplest of all simple methods. The Government should at once proceed to build a well-planned granary in each village. The *Talati*, the *Mehto* and the *Havildar* of every village should see that a certain portion of the produce of each of the ryots and the farmers, &c., is placed in that granary before the harvests are removed. A special establishment will look after the individual entries and withdrawals. No more stock may be allowed than for a certain number of years, all extras being disposed of, and the grain stores, when over a certain point, being converted into cash. The present poverty-stricken *Khedoos* will all have, then, a reserve stock of corn and money for a rainless day.—Yours, &c,

DINSHAH ARDESIR.

Baroda, August, 29.

THE NEED OF RELIEF WORKS IN AHMEDABAD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—It is now high time that Government came to the help of the District Officers by sanctioning famine relief works in Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. Delay in this regard would be very dangerous. It would increase distress and thereby frustrate the object of opening relief works, and also endanger public peace and safety. People were hopeful that the sacred Hindu Holiday of Janumasthami would not pass without a good outpour of rain. The astrologers are, however, discredited, and the day passed away as dry as it dawned, and with it the hopes of the people. Swarms of poor and famished people with their families are daily entering the gates of Ahmedabad with their tattered baggage on their back. The famished cattle are driven through the city and the market place. But even the most merciful citizen is powerless for want of fodder. The authorities are doing their best to alleviate suffering. But unless Government sanctions famine relief works, the limited resources of local officers in a stiff system of Government cannot go far enough. One instance would do to show the pinch of distress. Only four days ago, that is on the 26th instant, a Rajput of Vadod who had had no food for three days came to to Ahmedabad in the hope of getting it. He asked for it at two or three places but failed to excite sympathy and cut his throat with his knife. He was however caught in the attempt and he is now in the Civil Hospital. Coming of a touchy race he would rather die than suffer the humiliation of unsuccessful begging. He stated that he regarded suicide as a much less painful way of putting an end to his distressl than the slow torture of starvation. This instance is on the record of the Police Department and cannot be gainsaid. It has become unsafe to convey grain from one town to another, and if carts are hired, people lie down across the road and refuse to move unless something is given them to eat. Others more daring help themselves in dividing the grain and wait to be sent to the lock-up. Unless famine relief works are opened at once Government will have to open hospitals. After pople become disabled and decrepid they are useless on relief works; and the only way to save them from dying in the streets or on roads would be to send them to the hospitals. Why not, then, open famine works at once so that the labouring classes, who though poor are averse to begging, may be saved from the horrors of starvation or the crime of suicide. In Kaira District also the condition is equally pitiable. The Collector is a kind and a good man. But he is ill and is unable to get about. He has asked Government to relieve him at once, but to no purpose as yet. These districts require to be well cared for at this time, or else it would be too late to mend matters. Will not the authorities at head quarters in Poona come down and see for themselves the condition of these districts? I trust, sir, you will be kind enough to take up this question and request Government to at once sanction the opening of famine relief works for Kaira and Ahmedabad.—Yours etc,

X

Ahmedabad, August 30.

N. B.—You will, sir, allow me to add that in both the districts the labouring classes try to subsist on the small proceeds of bundles of wood they cut for fuel. This fertile country is, perforce being shorn of its trees; and yet, grain being dear and fuel cheap at present, the poor people get very little even for a scanty meal. If famine relief works are delayed the fruit trees, which are the sources of subsistence of poor people even in good years, will be devastated, and the result will be that for a long time to come they will suffer for want of fruit trees to help their scanty fare. It is therefore necessary that famine relief works should be opened soon to save distress and the country from devastation; otherwise, while distress will increase, this fertile country will be a desert.

X,

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cadhurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	29 37	32 1	33 95	32 9
Thursday, Aug. 31st	17	37	25 00	00
Total.....	29 54	32 38	37 21	32 9
Total fall to Aug. 31st. 1898.	57 77	56 12	56 09	53 18
Total fall to Aug. 31st. 1897.	66 10	61 16	61 53	58 42

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	91	73
29th August, 1899	0	19
Total.....	91	92

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	56
Tuesday, 29th August, 1899	0	2
Total.....	27	58
Total up to 29th August, 1898	37	56
Total up to 29th August, 1897	50	45

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. RLY).

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 A.M. on 29th August, 1899.

	Bhavnagar Para. In. Cts.	Dhola. In. Cts.	Jetalsar. In. Cts.
Previous Total.....	4 99	4 63	3 57
Rainfall on 29th August..	0 14	0 0	0 0
Total up to date ...	5 13	4 63	3 57

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS,	Wind. Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore.....	29·513	SW	2	101·8	80·1	45	...	5·24	—9·10
Sirsa.....	29·562	SW	6	102·3	85·6	38	...	2·12	—8·48
Delhi	29·556	SW	6	98·2	84·0	45	...	10·94	—10·98
Agra.....	29·576	SW	7	98·5	80·4	53	0·11	21·0	—0·21
Cawnpore ...	29·567	WSW	2	91·8	79·1	71	...	39·60	...
Allahabad ...	29·563	W	3	84·6	77·8	83	0·33	37·13	+8·02
Jhansi	29·618	WNW	5	97·2	80·7	57	0·04	27·78	—2·21
Jacobabad...	29·581	SSE	5	107·4	77·1	69	...	0·00	—2·67
Karachi	29·598	WSW	11	90·4	79·2	83	...	0·09	—5·45
Jeypore	29·666	WSW	9	101·2	77·1	47	...	10·74	—10·19
Ajmere	29·693	W	13	97·0	76·0	45	...	9·39	—7·81
Deesa.....	29·723	SW	16	93·1	77·0	61	...	1·15	—19·60
Ahmedabad..	29·767	S	6	100·3	78·8	64	...	3·63	...
Bhuj.....	29·731	WSW	15	91·8	73·9	90	0·14	0·83	—10·75
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot.....	29·759	S	2	93·9	72·3	75	...	0·22	—5·26
Bhawnagar	29·763	SW	18	98·1	75·3	65	...	4·81	...
Veraval	29·757	SW	14	84·9	76·3	84	0·11	4·82	...
Neemuch ...	29·728	WSW	16	93·2	73·4	61	...	10·55	—14·16
Indore	29·756	W.	12	95·7	71·1	80	...	13·67	—9·46
Saugor.....	29·700	W	8	91·3	73·4	66	...	21·12	—14·91
Jubulpore....	29·672	W	1	89·4	75·6	76	...	20·37	—15·65
Hoshangabad.....	29·737	SW	1	90·7	74·2	78	...	20·02	—20·29
Khandwa ..	29·776	W	11	96·2	75·1	62	...	7·57	—14·44
Raipur.....	29·640	W	9	89·8	77·1	82	...	22·53	—15·42
Nagpur	29·713	Calm	0	91·0	74·0	77	...	19·37	—23·35
Umraoti ...	29·731	W	12	96·2	73·8	70	...	9·92	—14·34
Akola	29·761	WNW	17	98·3	74·7	60	...	7·57	—16·15
Surat	29·783	SW	7	90·6	76·0	80	0·01	17·93	—18·36
Malegaon ...	29·790	WSW	13	95·4	69·2	69	...	4·56	—8·98
Bombay ...	29·833	W	10	87·2	75·7	78	0·32	30·10	—27·31
Poona	29·825	W	18	87·5	66·4	64	...	6·73	—8·49
Ahmednagar	29·799	NW	11	91·3	1	83	...	5·97	...
Aurangabad	...	W	18	92·9	68·7	70	...	9·39	...
Sholapur....	29·839	NW	18	97·2	70·5	60	...	3·0	—13·60
Ratnagiri ..	29·839	SW	5	85·9	75·9	87	0·02	48·88	—12·76
Belgaum.....	29·829	WSW	16	91·2	72·0	68	...	17·39	—14·31
Goa	29·861	WSW	6	82·0	74·1	87	0·21	43·02	...
Karwar	29·866	N	3	81·7	73·0	86	0·22	51·00	—16·56
Mangalore..	29·833	NNW	1	84·8	72·4	93	...	61·05	—31·20
Calicut.....	29·812	NW	6	84·8	73·0	85	...	34·73	—19·67
Cochin	29·850	N	3	89·3	74·0	85	...	43·95	—19·28
Bangalore	29·852	W	12	86·8	64·3	69	...	3·48	—10·66
Secunderabad.....	29·767	WNW	11	93·6	72·5	55	...	10·0	—9·32
Masulipatam	29·709	WNW	15	93·6	80·6	62	...	7·18	—11·09
Beliary.....	29·840	WNW	13	94·7	72·7	54	...	2·83	—3·57
Cuddapah ..	29·812	NW	G	100·2	79·1	61	...	2·86	—11·53
Madras	29·768	W	8	98·0	76·3	64	...	7·18	—3·36
Colombo....	29·846	SSW	5	89·4	69·1	73	...	0·78	—3·07
Trichinopoly	29·781	WSW	8	101·6	77·3	60	...	1·84	—5·95
Negapatam .	29·772	W	3	100·0	78·8	68	...	3·67	—4·18
Colombo.....	29·844	W	8	89·0	78·9	79	...	10·98	—5·99
Aden	29·783	E	2	93·8	83·2	77	...	0·02	—0·20

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·17 (31·86); G. T. H., 0·37 (32·72); St. G. H., 0·25 (33·16); C. P., 0·32 (30·76)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Nagpur and Jubbulpore, the pressure has changed by small amounts in all districts. Readings are lowest in the north and highest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over the whole country, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Neemuch, 24 at Akola, 20 at Deesa, 18 at Sholapur and 16 at Ajmere.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum from 4° to 7° at Sirsa, Delhi, Jhansi and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot Bhavnagar-Para, Veraval, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Ratnagiri, Goa and Colombo.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been scanty and local scattered in charactered, the largest amounts reported being 0·33 cents at Allahabad, 0·32 at Bombay, 0·22 at Karwar, and 0·21 at Goa. Ratnagiri, Surat, Veraval, Bhuj, Agra and Jhansi report having received from 0·1 to 0·14 cents.

There is no monsoon on the Malabar Coast, while between Bombay and Karwar it is about half its normal steepness. The weather conditions are therefore very weak and rain in local scattered showers only is likely on the West Coast. Pressure is abnormally high in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Bombay Presidency and at Bellary and Khandwa, where conditions are unfavourable for rain. Elsewhere also little or no rain is likely.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

Thursday:—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in the Upper India sub-montane districts and slightly in the south of the Peninsula. It has risen in Chota Nagpur and the central parts of the country, and is steady elsewhere. The depression in Behar yesterday has filled up. Light rain has fallen in Burma and moderate rain in North-Eastern India, the heaviest amounts being:—Jalpaiguri two and a quarter inches, and Dinagpur two inches. A few light showers have fallen on the West Coast and in Gujarat, but practically no rain has fallen over nearly the whole of North-Western and Central India, and the Peninsula. Temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly in Gujarat and Rajputana. Temperatures are normal in Bengal, Sind, Gujarat, and the West Coast districts; and in excess in the other provinces.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 29th August were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" as under:—

Karachi.—Rain 5 cents in Karachi and Ghorabari. River at Kotri on 28th, 15 feet 3 3-5 inches against 16 feet 7 1-5 inches on same date last year. Standing crops will suffer unless sufficient rain falls or river rises. Fodder scarce. Prices of staple food-grains rising.

Shikarpur.—No rain during week. River rising slowly, being 11 feet 4 inches against 11 feet 10 inches last year. Water supply still defficient throughout district. Prospects continue gloomy. Jowari in Kakar affected by maggots; no damage reported at present. Fodder insufficient in five talukas. Prices falling.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif crops suffering from draught in one and damaged by wind in two talukas. Deficiency of water supply general. Fodder scarce. Cattle in fair condition in two talukas. Prices rising; price of bajri 9 seers per rupee in Badin against 16 seers last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Deficiency of water in Sukkur and Ghar Canals in Shahdadpur. Fodder sufficient. Price of jowari, risen by 2 seers 3 chataks, of bajri by 1 seer 14 chataks and of wheat by 12 chataks; price of rice stationary.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Prices of food-grains stationary at Umarkot and Nagar; elsewhere in Desert price of bajri averaging 11 seers per rupee; price of rice at Mithi 11 seers and at Chachra 8 seers per rupee. Relief being doled out in Chachra Cheylar, Kesar, Islamkot, Mithi, Diplo and Nagar.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 29th August 1899) —No rain during week throughout district. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district and more rain badly wanted. For want of rain sowing retarded in all talukas. Newly grown standing crops in Dhandhuka taluka withering for want of rain. Fodder supply entirely insufficient. Agricultural stock in pretty fair condition. Price of jowari 9, of bajri 8, of wheat 7 1-2 and of rice second sort 7 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. No sowing operations in progress. Kharif crops almost withered. Bajri, maize and tuver crops, of which only one-third now remains, urgently want rain. Prospects getting worse. Fodder supply very scarce. Cattle getting into poor condition. Price of maize 11 and of bajri 8 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 28th August).—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted in all parts of the district. Standing crops of bajri and kodra totally withered; in most places they have been cut down. Transplantation of rice crops completely stopped for want of rain. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Animals fed on leaves in the whole district. Average price per rupee of bajri 7 1-8, of wheat 7 1-4 and of rice 3-4 seers.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum at Broach 11 cents, none at Jambusar, A'mod and Vagra; for season at Broach 9 inches 17 cents, in the district maximum at Anklesvar 12 inches 7 cents, minimum at A'mod 3 inches 63 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Agricultural operations at a standstill for want of rain. Prospects gloomy. Fodder getting scarce. Leaves of green trees mostly used as fodder in Jambusar and Vagra talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Surat.—Rain for week at Surat 7 cents, in the district maximum at Bardoli 38 cents, minimum at Jalalpor 8 cents; for season at Surat 17 inches 92 cents, in the district maximum at Bulsar 35 inches 83 cents, minimum at Olpad 10 inches 18 cents. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Standing crops fair except in Jalalpor, Olpad and Chikhli, where they are withering for want of rain. Weeding operations in progress in Pardi. Rice land being sown with jowari and other crops in Mandvi. Green grass scanty. Last year's fodder supply sufficient for the present. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of bajri and rice stationary; price of jowari risen from 12¼ seers to 12 seers.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 28th: total of week 0·74 inch; total to date 32·09, being 25·38 below average. Abnormal themperature 1° warm on 23rd and 27th, 2° warm on 24th, 26th and 29th, and 3° warm on 25th and 28th. Vapour in air excessive on 23rd and 24th, and normal from 25th to 29th. Abnormal wind easterly on 23rd, 24th and 29th; wind normal on 25th and 28th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 1 inch 9 cents in the district maximum at Shahapur 2 inches, minimum at Bassein 17 cents; for season at Thana 36 inches 78 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 52 inches 10 cents, minimum at Mahim 18 inches 44 cents. More rain still wanted throughout district. Transplantation completed in some talukas and stopped elsewhere for want of sufficient rain. Condition of standing crops not good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice second sort in seers per rupee 6 1-4 at Dahanu, 7 at Mahim and Bhiwndi, 7 1-2 at Vada, 8 1-2 at Umbargaon and Bassein, 9 at Shahapur, 9 1-4 at Murbad, 9 3-4 at Mokhada and 10 at Thana and Kalyan.

Kolaba.—Rainfall during week throughout district maximum 1 inch 47 cents at Alibag, minimum 63 cents at Pen; for season 35 inches 15 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 49 inches 91 cents at Karjat, minimum 34 inches 76 cents at Uran. More rain still wanted. Condition of standing crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee. Prices risen at Pauvel, Khalapur, Nagothna, Karjat and Uran.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week sufficient, maximum 2 inches 65 cents at Vengurla, minimum 91 cents at Guhagar. Transplantations impeded. Agricultural prospects almost stationary. Fodder sufficient for the present. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in some talukas.

Khandesh.—Rain during week at Raver 25 cents, Pimpalner 3 cents, Bhadgaon 10 cents and Navapur 3 cents; for season at Dhulia 7 inches 51 cents, average in the district 7 inches 47 cents. More rain urgently wanted throughout district. Sowing of kharif crops retarded and standing crops withering for want of rain in seventeen talukas. Weeding in progress in Pachora, Shahada, Raver and Yavol talukas, where crops are reported to be in fair condition. Fodder insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of wheat, bajri and jowari risen.

Nasik.—(For week ending 9th August 1899).—No rain during week at Nasik. Rain urgently wanted in all talukas except in North, South and West Igatpuri, Peint and West Kalvan. Sowing and transplantation retarded for want of rain except in Igatpuri taluka. Standing crops withering except in the talukas of Igatpuri, Peint and West Kalvan. Fodder supply running short except in Peint, Igatpuri and West of Dindori, Kalvan and Nasik. Cattle in Malegaon and Nandgaon feeding on anjan leaves. Prices of food-grains generally risen.

Ahmednagar—Slight rain in three talukas, maximum 20 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 2 cents at Nevasa. Sowing of bajri resumed in parts of Jamkhed only. Standing crops withering in some parts and withered in others. Fodder supply and condition of cattle generally fair. Average price of jowari 15 seers 4 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur—(For week ending 26th August 1899).—Rain for week at Barsi 91, at Madha 3, at Pandharpur 53, at Sangola 18 and at Malsiras 17 cents; none at Sholapur and Karmala; for season maximum at Barsi 5 inches 43 cents, minimum at Madha 2 inches 56 cents. Rain urgently needed throughout district. Kharif crops already sown in some places and still alive withering for want of rain. Water supply insufficient. Land being prepared for rabi crops. Prospects gloomy. Fodder sufficient though rising in price owing to heavy exports. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in price of jowari throughout district except at Sholapur, where there is a slight fall Price of Sholapur jowari 15 seers 10 chataks per rupee

Satara.—No rain during week throughout district except 2 cents at Valva, 5 cents at Javli and 17 cents at Patan. Rain urgently wanted throughout district Standing crops withering. Fodder sufficient but getting dearer. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices stationary in Khanapur, Patan and Tasgaon talukas, but rising in others.

Bijapur.—Slight rain during week in seven talukas, at Hindi 7, at Sindgi 75, at Bagevadi 16, at Bagalkot 13, at Badami 16 and at Hungund, 32 cents, at Muddebihal 1 inch 5 cents; none at Bijapur. Kharif crops dried up. Sowing of rabi crops retarded for want of sufficient rain, which is badly needed. Dry fodder sufficient for the present. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Average price of jowari 17 seers 4 chataks per rupee. People in general apprehend scacity if no rain falls in a few days.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 20 cents at Changed 40 cents at Belgaum 27 cents at Khanapur 23 cents at Athni; none elsewhere. Crops which have been sown are withering for want of rain except in irrigated lands in Gokak, and will be lost if sufficient rain does not fall soon. Sowing of cotton retarded in Athni. Fodder has become scarce and dear. Water supply failing in Sampgaon and Chikodi talukas Prices of foodgrains continue high. Condition of abouring classes unsatisfactory for want of work.

Dharwar.—Slight rain throughout district except at Bankapur and Ranebennur, varying from 1 inch 30 cents at Ron to 1 cent at Nargund. Rainfall in parts of Ron and Hangal talukas during the week has bettered prospects there to some extent, but in other places prospects are gloomy. Heavy showers urgently needed for standing crops which have almost withered for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder supply sufficient for the present. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari stationary.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district during the week, good on coast, but light above ghats where crops need heavy rain. Below ghats a few more showers required. Fall during week maximum 4 inches 47 cents at Karwar and Kumta, minimum 15 cents at Haliyal. On coast transplantation and weeding in progress; crops revived in low lands, fair to good in high lands, where their growth is stunted; garden crops fair. Above ghats sowing almost completed; transplantation and weeding in progress in some places; rice crops withering in many places: gardens in fair condition, betelnuts very good; pepper drying slightly. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices almost stationary.

Rajkot.—No rain during week. Rain very badly required. Weather cloudy. Crops withering for want of rain. Great scarcity of fodder. Average price of wheat 9 seers 5 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 55 tolas, of jowari 10 seers 10 tolas, and of gram 9 seers per rupee

Wadhwan.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE mail week at home was one of regattas—both riverside and seaside. Many lovers of aquatics would be surprised to be told that over 100 years have elapsed since the first regatta was held in England. The idea, which was introduced from Venice, took practical shape in this country on the Thames, when the river between London Bridge and Millbank was swarmed with people afloat. The Lord Mayor and other dignitaries attended in state, and as much as half a guinea was charged and paid for a seat in a coal barge in hundreds of cases.

Probably before the week is out an interesting present for her Majesty will have arrived at the Royal Albert Docks in the form of a pair of handsome zebras. The animals, which were sent to Egypt to be shipped to England, are an offering to the Queen from an influential and enthusiastic Abyssinian admirer of her Majesty.

The many friends of Sir Alfred Milner will be delighted with the representation of him at the famous exhibition near Baker-street Station. Mr. J. T. Tussaud has done justice not only to his subject but to himself, as the most gifted living descendant of probably the finest wax-modellers the world has seen. The figure, a speaking portrait, sits easily and naturally in a carved oak chair, as if listening to an address or deputation. It is in the Grand Hall, which is also the home of similar presentments of Oom Paul, Dr. "Jim." Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Captain Dreyfus, many representatives of our English Royal and other Royal houses, besides poets, statesmen, and scholars. A good portrait, by the way, of J. J. Darling, captain of the Australian cricket team, has also just been added to the show.

When the history of the world's eccentric hats comes to be written space will have to be found for one of glass, which, belonging to a man, has the distinction of being the costliest in the world, its value being £220. At first sight it appears to be made of finely-woven straw, but in reality it is of glass spun and woven. It has a good deal of elasticity, while its wearing properties cannot be denied, seeing that it has been used for five years. It is the product of the invention of an Alsatian living in Pittsburg, who endeavoured to produce from glass a non-inflammable fabric for window curtains and other draperies. The material, however, proved too be to stiff and unattractive for that purpose.

If we are only able to rise to further enthusiasm in the "Dreyfus business" by special effort, one would have thought that in France, and especially in Paris, it was even more difficult to persevere in concentrating one's mind upon the *affaire*. That is to say (of course) apart from the Rennes trial, which very naturally engages the attention and sympathetic interest of the whole world just now. But not a bit of it. France not only "enjoys" Dreyfus at the restaurants and on the boulevards, but she takes him home and enlivens her social evenings by means of her prisoner. This is done through the medium of a table game called the game of Proofs. Slips of paper and pencils are distributed after the manner employed when we engage in our good old friend the "Where, when, and how" game, and each player puts down a new and original "preuve de la trahison de Dreyfus;" the proofs are afterwards read out; and we hope it is true that the best part of the game consists in sending the collected proofs to the worthy Quesnay de Beaurepaire, who might find them useful even at this late hour.

The Queen of Roumania has presented to the Church of Curtea d'Argesch, said to be the oldest in the Kingdom, a beautiful manuscript copy of the Evangelium used in the Eastern Church, written and illuminated by herself on thirty sheets of parchment. Each sheet has a border of massive silver daintily engraved, and all are bound up together in a gold hinge of curious workmanship. The document lies under a glass dome, surmounted by a golden cross and crown, and is enclosed in a case of carved wood. From the corners of the canopy depend four lamps of gold set with precious stones. An inscription states that the gift was the work of Queen Elizabeth's own hands, and that it is intended as a memorial to her daughter, the Princess Marie, who died in childhood. The Queen has been engaged on the work six years. A strange and gruesome legend attaches to the church of Curtea d'Argesch, founded by Meister Manoli, who saw his masonry crumble away as soon as it was put together, until he bricked up his daughter in one of the walls. Carmen Sylva made this story the subject of a drama, which was successfully produced in Vienna some years ago.

M.A.P. has discovered the man who sold Zola his socks. "I was engaged in the hosiery department of a large establishment in the Buckingham Palace-road for several years," he writes in the course of his graphic account of this historic transaction, "and I distinctly remember selling two pairs of socks to M. Zola last summer. I remember saying to a companion, 'I'm sure that is the man who wrote "Nana."' Zola may be a great man, but he does not know all about socks. Picture to yourself, sir, a little man, with a big head, all hair, rushing excitedly up to the counter, tapping himself on the chest, and crying out, 'Soak! Soak!' I said I was sorry to see it, and indeed it looked that way. When I got to know what he meant I reached down the socks, and, going by the size of his head, I gave him the biggest we had got. Then he jumped about like a man in a fit, yelling out things in French, of which I did not know one word. I had heard that Frenchmen fought with their feet, and when he lifted his 'Trilby' as high as the counter, I thought that was his game. But it is untrue to say that I drew back to the shelves. I could have put out half a dozen like him, but, of course, I did not want a row in the shop. . . . I first offered M. Zola large men's, that would go with No. 9 boots. I apologised then, and will do so again if he wants it, as he seems aggrieved. He was fitted with 'youths'' at the finish."

Dalziel's New York agent cables: New York is being entertained by a lively war between the *Herald* and the *Sun*, which have quarrelled. The *Sun*'s compositors struck work, and the *Herald*, in considering the situation, accused its rival of being dishonourable. The *Sun* gently replied that the *Herald* prints every lie it can lay its hands on about the *Sun*. It also attacks the proprietor of the *Herald* with virulent personalities, and it apeals to the Post Office to refuse to transmit the *Herald* because some of the latter's advertisements are, it alleges, improper. The *Herald* replies with vigour, and at present the honours are easy.

The details of a peculiar case, the result of over-indulgence in tea-drinking, are supplied by the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* and cannot fail to prove of deep interest to many people in this country. Mrs. Bridget Kelley, forty-six years old, now a patient at Bellevue Hospital, has for more than thirty years drunk a daily average of five quarts of strong black tea. She was always stout, but recently her body began to assume huge proportions. She also experienced some difficulty in breathing, suffered constantly from headache, and her sight commenced to fail. She could see spots, sometimes black, sometimes red, blue, or green, floating before her eyes. On Sunday she was overcome with dizziness and nausea, and became almost blind. The last case of this kind proved fatal.

The mountaineering season is now at its height, and scarcely a day goes by without some fearful accident to venturesome tourists being reported. Some twenty persons have lost their lives in the Austrian Alps since the beginning of July, and three times as many have been seriously injured, according to the Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post*. In spite of the repeated occurrence of fatal accidents, tourists persist in climbing mountains with as little caution as they take in walking along a level road. Ladies—especially of British and American nationality—may frequently be met in dangerous places at high altitudes wearing thin shoes, carrying a sunshade, and altogether totally unprepared for mountain climbing. When tourists realise that no sane person attempts an ascent of any difficulty without thick boots, a stout stick, a rope, and a guide, the number of accidents will decrease. At present it is a wonder that so few are killed.

Journalism, the guileless non-journalist hath it, may lead to anything. "Anything" in this connexion means, of course, any height of fame. It certainly does lead into strange situations occasionally. Thus, for instance, it has just inspired a very well-known Parisian journalist to offer himself as a candidate for the place of superintendent of the kitchen departments which will be required next year during the exhibition in the Champ de Mars. Surely the spirit of a Brillat-Savarin or of a Sala must have taken possession of this distinguished Pressman, and if he succeeds in putting half the enthusiasm of either of these culinary artists into his new work, there is no doubt that the restaurants at the prospective show will be a success, whatever may happen to other departments.

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to presume 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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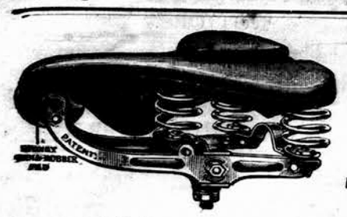

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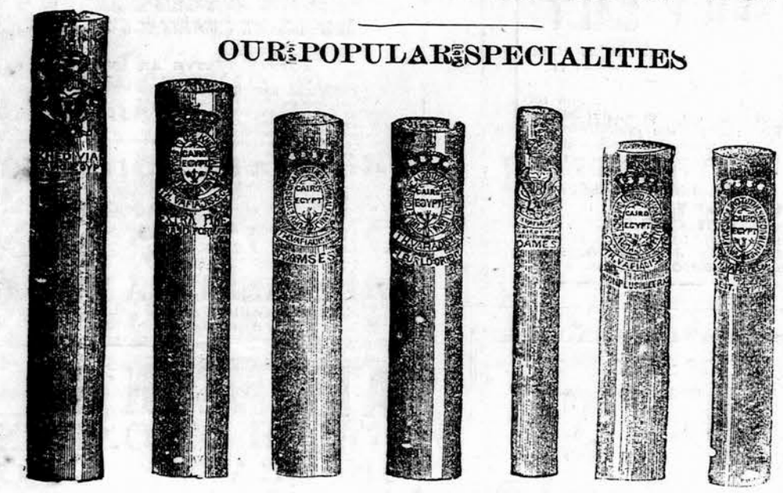

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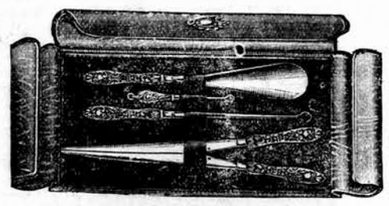

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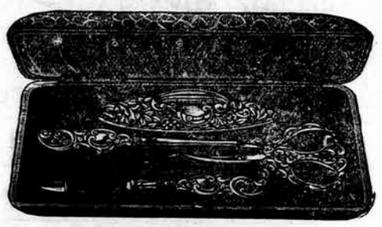

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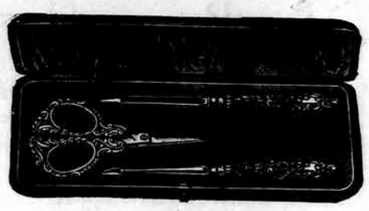

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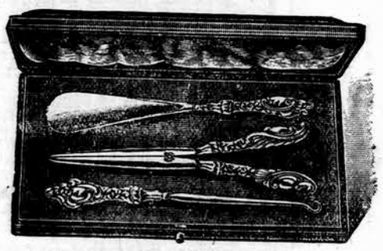

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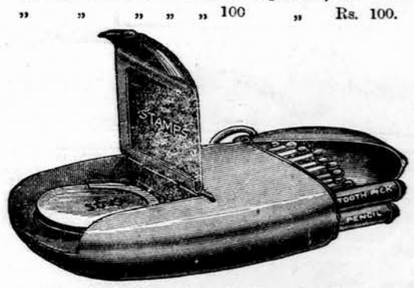

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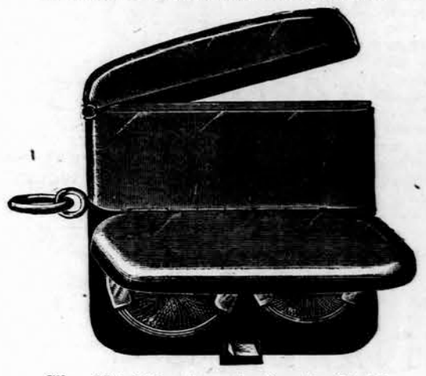

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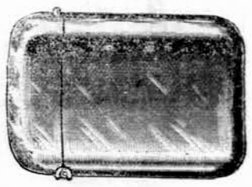

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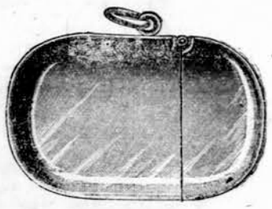

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